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LABOR OFFICE IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS BEGINS ITS WORK

Investigations Are Now Devoted Chiefly to Working Hours and Emigrant Labor — Report Coming on Russian Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The internal organization of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations and the work now under way have been summarized in a report received here by the Department of Labor. The questions being investigated most extensively at present, as indicated by the report, are working hours and emigrant labor in the different states. A special section has been formed to publish a report, based on exhaustive study from all available sources of information, dealing with the main problems of the present labor situation in Russia. This report, it was stated, is expected to throw light on the tangled social conditions of present-day Russia, the "stronghold of Bolshevism and bloodshed."

The International Labor Office is divided into a diplomatic division and a scientific division, the director-general being Albert Thomas of France, and the deputy director-general Harold B. Butler of Great Britain, who was secretary-general of the International Labor Conference convened by President Wilson in Washington October 29, 1919. E. J. Phelan of Great Britain, who was chief assistant secretary of the Washington conference, is chief of the diplomatic division and Dr. Royal Meeker, formerly United States Commissioner of Labor statistics, is chief of the scientific division.

Six Technical Sections

There are six technical sections as follows: unemployment, under the direction of L. Varlez; emigration, under Dr. W. A. Riddell; seamen, under J. Randall; agriculture, under Dr. G. Di Palma Castiglione (Dr. Di Palma Castiglione attended the Washington conference as one of the delegates from Italy); Russian inquiry, under Dr. G. Pardo (Dr. Pardo was the deputy-secretary-general in charge of editing and translation of the Washington conference); social insurance, under J. J. De Roode; and cooperation, under N. G. Farquet. As the work of the office progresses, other sections will be organized.

The work of the diplomatic division at present comprises negotiations with the different governments, employers' organizations and trade unions, for the purpose of bringing about a general ratification of the conventions adopted last October by the International Labor Conference at its meeting in Washington, with particular emphasis on the agreement limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and 48 in the week.

Under the direction of Dr. Royal Meeker, the scientific division is collecting varied information on social and economic problems of world-wide interest, said the report. It is also preparing to issue a number of publications along scientific lines.

Emigration Commission

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Washington conference which provided for the establishment of a commission to carry on work under the supervision of the International Labor Office dealing with the question of migration of workers and protection of their interests, an International Emigration Commission has been appointed. At the 1920 meeting of the International Labor Conference this commission is to present a report giving the results of its investigations and embodying proposals for remedial measures.

Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, the International Labor Office is under the control of a governing body consisting of 24 members, 12 of whom represent the governments, six were elected by the delegates to the International Labor Conference held in Washington in November, 1919, representing employers; and six were elected by delegates to the conference representing workers.

In accordance with the decision of the Washington conference, the 12 members representing the governments are nominated by Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Argentina, Canada, Poland, and, pending the possible appointment of a United States representative, Denmark.

Delegates Nominated

The employers' delegates of the Washington conference nominated as their representatives Sir Allan Smith, of Great Britain; Louis Guérin, director of the division of linen industry, of France; Mr. Pirelli, Jr., of Italy; Jules Carlier, president of the Central Industrial Committee of Belgium; F. Hodaca, secretary-general of the Federation of Tzeczo-Slovak Manufacturers of Tzeczo-Slovakia; and pending the possible appointment of a United States representative of employers, Dietrich Schindler, of Switzerland.

The workers' delegates nominated as their representatives on the governing body: Leon Jouhaux, secretary-general of the General Federation of Labor, of France; Jan Oudegeest, president of the National Federa-

tion of Trade Unions, of the Netherlands; G. H. Stuart Bunning, ex-chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, of Great Britain; A. Herman Lindquist, president of the National Federation of Trade Unions, of Sweden; and, pending the possible appointment of a representative of the United States, P. M. Draper, treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The workers' delegates to the conference decided that the sixth nominee should be a German worker, and invited the German Government to communicate the name of the German workers' delegate.

OPERATORS AND MINERS TO CONFER

President Wilson Requests That Meeting of Central Competitive Field Be Held This Month to Consider Wage Inequalities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — When the President sent his telegram to the striking miners of Illinois and Indiana, calling attention to the fact that they were violating the contract which they had made, he promised that if they returned to work he would direct a committee to investigate the alleged grievances.

The strike was at once called off and the men ordered back to work. The Department of Labor has informed the President that practically all the men are at work and yesterday the following message was sent to Thomas Brewster, chairman of the joint scale committee, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, by President Wilson:

"In a statement issued by me to the striking members of the United Mine Workers of America on July 30, 1920, requesting them to return to work, I said: 'In the consideration of the nation-wide wage scale, involving many different classes of Labor, by the Bituminous Coal Commission in the limited time at its disposal, some inequalities may have developed in the award that ought to be corrected. I cannot, however, recommend any consideration of such inequalities as long as the mine workers continue on strike in violation of the terms of the award which they had accepted as their wage agreement for a definite length of time. I must, therefore, insist that the striking mine workers return to work, thereby demonstrating their good faith in keeping their contract. When I have learned that they have thus returned to work, I will invite the scale committees of the operators and miners to convene for the purpose of adjusting any such inequalities as they may mutually agree should be adjusted.'

"I have been informed that in compliance with my request the striking miners have now resumed work, an action on their part which I desire to commend. In conformity, therefore, with the promise contained in my statement, I hereby request the members of the Joint Scale Committee of Operators and Miners of the Central Competitive Coal Field to meet in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday morning, August 13, 1920, for the purpose of considering any such inequalities that may have occurred in the award of the Bituminous Coal Commission and the joint agreement growing out of the same, and adjusting any and all such inequalities as the joint scale committee may mutually agree should be adjusted.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

DEVELOPMENT OF ALASKA'S COAL LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — One of the first results of the recent visits of the Secretary of the Navy to Alaska is the purchase of extensive additional equipment to facilitate the work of developing the navy's coal lands in Alaska which has been authorized at the request of Commander Otto C. Dowling, head of the Alaskan Coal Commission at the Chickaloon field. Commander Dowling has requested the department to furnish him with a geologist and 25 miners to augment his working force. He also asks for machinery. There are now under construction on the project an office, bunkhouse to accommodate 100 miners, a staff house, and ten cottages for married miners.

AUTOMOBILE SETS RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

NEW YORK, New York — A five passenger touring car bringing mail from San Francisco, California, to New York, established a new unofficial record for transcontinental automobile trips, by making the journey in 4 days, 14 hours, and 43 minutes, said to be one day less time than any previous unofficial record.

RESOLUTION ON JAPANESE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California — The City Council has passed a resolution calling upon Congress to halt the Japanese "industrial conquest." Reports indicate that the Japanese are rapidly surpassing other truck farmers and poultry raisers, their success being dependent upon their methods of living and long hours of work.

LITHUANIA'S WISH FOR INDEPENDENCE

Recent Concessions Made by the Soviet Government to Lithuania Not Viewed With Confidence in Informed Quarters

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters that recent concessions made by the Soviet Government to Lithuania are viewed in Lithuania circles with anything but confidence; in fact, the informant stated that it was considered that the peace terms with Lithuania would be kept only just so long as it suited the Soviet Government of Russia.

He continued that it was well known that a secret treaty exists between Russia and Germany. He also considered that this statement was not mentioned in Governor Bickett's message here yesterday to the special session of the Legislature. He will recommend ratification in a special message to be submitted tomorrow.

Suffrage Resolution Introduced

NASHVILLE, Tennessee — A joint resolution providing for ratification of the federal woman suffrage amendment was introduced yesterday in both houses of the Tennessee Legislature. Under the rules the resolution went on the table until today, when it will be brought up for discussion. The tentative program, leaders stated, was to refer it to the two judiciary committees, which are expected to conduct a joint hearing later in the week.

RULING ON TESCHEN PLEBISCITE UPHELD

Tzeczo-Slovakia Accepts Decision of Conference of Ambassadors and Waives Rights to Referendum Vote on Boundaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The reasons for waiving a plebiscite and accepting the recent decision of the ambassadors for tentative boundaries of Teschen are set forth in the report of Dr. Edward Benes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the permanent commission of the National Assembly, which has just been received by the Tzeczo-Slovak Legation here. The cable message was in part as follows:

"The conference of ambassadors did not adopt the principle of historic rights of the Tzeczo-Slovak re-public to the Teschen district and the maintenance of its integrity, notwithstanding the fact that the Tzeczo-Slovak Government repeatedly urged its consideration. The reason the conference of ambassadors abandoned the plebiscite was that it became materially impossible to maintain law and order in the plebiscite area. Under the existing conditions it was deemed by the conference of ambassadors that the only solution possible without harm to any of the national and economical interests was to abandon the plebiscite in the interest of the general European situation thereby removing the causes of local friction and promoting peaceful understanding among contending states.

Minister Benes emphasizes the absolute necessity of peace in Central Europe. Tzeczo-Slovakia is conducting a peaceful policy toward all her neighbors and also toward Russia."

After Minister Benes' report the permanent commission of the National Assembly adopted the following resolution:

"The permanent commission of the National Assembly, having given consideration to the statements of Minister Benes, is grieved that it must state the fact that in the settlement of the Teschen problem the conference of ambassadors paid no heed to historic justice in accordance with which the right to the whole Teschen district within its historic frontiers belongs to us. The permanent commission appreciates the efforts of Minister Benes, thanks to whom are due because, in the present difficult international situation, he was successful at least in saving for us those vital conditions absolutely necessary for our existence."

DR. MAXNIX IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — Dr. Mannix, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, was not allowed to land in Ireland, as announced by Mr. Lloyd George. He was taken from the steamer Baltic on board the destroyer Wiven and landed at Penzance on Monday afternoon. He reached Paddington Station, London, a little after 6 a.m. on Tuesday, when very few people were present to receive him. None but privileged persons, who included the Lord Mayor of Dublin, his party, and 30 or 40 Roman Catholic priests, were allowed in the reserved enclosure at Liverpool, when the Baltic was berthed. A large disengaged crowd waited at the docks. Dr. Mannix will not be allowed to go to Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester nor to land in Ireland. With the exception of these places, he is quite free to go where he wishes throughout England or Scotland.

Suffrage Battle Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee — Plans were rapidly forming last night for the battle which may come today over the ratification of the Susan B. Anthony

Amendment in the Tennessee Legislature. The resolution was introduced in both houses yesterday. Either through inactivity or oversight, no effort was made to suspend the rules and force immediate consideration but it lies over until today. The opposition which was unusually active tonight were considering a plan to postpone consideration indefinitely or refer it to a committee and force a hearing. It is known that many members of both houses who would support ratification on a straight out vote would not hesitate to aid opposition leaders to strangle the resolution by dilatory tactics. Suffrage leaders last night were strong in their criticism of A. H. Roberts, Governor of Tennessee for his failure to move the Speaker of the House and the chairman of the Judiciary Committee both of whom he politically controls and who are leading the opposition in the lower house.

DISSOLUTION OF ANFUS ORDERED

President of China Issues Edict Against Political Organization

— Gen. Chin Yun-peng Has Been Reappointed as Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Two items of great importance were contained in yesterday's news from China: The State Department learned that the President of China has issued an order directing the complete dissolution of the political organization at Peking known as the Anfu Club, which was defeated by the Chihli forces in the recent disturbances around Peking. The Anfus were headed by Gen. Tuan Chi-jui, a former premier and minister of war. The Chihlis were headed by General Tsao Kun, governor of Chihli Province, with the assistance of Gen. Wu Pei-fu and Gen. Chang Tao-lin, in the campaign that swept the Anfu troops away from the Peking section of China. Tsao Kun and Chang Tao-lin, who is military inspector of Manchuria and military governor of the province of Feng Tien, are now in Peking in frequent conference with the President of China.

It also became known that Gen. Chin Yun-peng, formerly Chinese Premier, has been reappointed to that position. General Chin was forced out last March because he would not lend himself to the purposes of the Anfu Party, his resignation following shortly upon that of Lu Cheng-Hsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Chen Hsueh-Minister, both of whom incurred the displeasure of the Anfu Party by refusing to sanction direct negotiations with the Japanese regarding Shantung.

The return of Chin Yun-peng to power is believed to presage the establishment of a government free from the Japanese influence which prevailed under Anfu domination. It is expected that announcement of the appointment of other officials will be made within a short time.

SHARP DECLINE IN SUGAR EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Fine granulated sugar is quoted at 21 to 22 cents by refineries, the American company quoting 22½ cents, the National 22 and the Aruckle 21 cents.

It was said that the lack of demand for sugar is responsible for the slight interest in raw sugar.

The reduction of prices in the last fortnight is believed due to the desire on the part of the refiners to reduce holdings in order to get money to finance purchases of raw sugar. A sharp decline in the sugar market is expected within a few weeks, according to P. Q. Foy, market expert. Mr. Foy told a representative of The Christian Monitor yesterday that practically every ship that comes into New York now brings sugar, and everybody is loaded with large quantities which they have been holding for high prices.

Mr. Foy expects that within a few weeks the housewife may be able to buy sugar at retail at 10 to 12 cents a pound.

COALITION SEAT RETAINED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

IPSWICH, England (Tuesday) — The result of the polling in the Woodbridge division of Suffolk for the vacancy caused by the appointment of Lieut.-Col. R. F. Peel as Governor of St. Helena, was given out on Tuesday as follows:

Col. A. Churchman, Coalition Unionist 2,885
H. D. Harden, Labor 8,707

Majority 1,191

The Coalition majority is 621 votes less than it was at the general election.

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pressure on Soviet Russia in order to release her stranglehold on the life of the Polish nation. This it was proposed to do, either by naval or international action.

Position of United States

Asked by Ben Tillet, at this point, what would be the position of America, Mr. Lloyd George said: "We shall certainly appeal to America. I am certain there will be no difference of opinion in America as to the independence of Poland." He gathered from statements in the press and from representatives of the Labor Party that the government was supposed to be engaged in a reactionary conspiracy to destroy the democratic government in Russia, representing the peasants and workers. Surely that delusion must have been dispelled since reading the statements by Labor members who had visited Russia, more particularly Tom Shaw, who had been reported, as saying that the Russian people are submitting not only to military compulsion but industrial compulsion, which the workers of Great Britain have never dreamed of. The ruling power of Russia, Mr. Shaw had said, was in the hands of six hundred thousand people, out of a population of 120,000,000. The British Government had recognized revolutionary governments in Russia as long as they were faithful to Russia. The British attitude toward the present Soviet Government was only adopted because it broke the bond which its country had entered into to pursue the war to the end. In conclusion, the Premier said the only wish of the Allies was to restore peace and they had made an offer which, if the Soviet Government really desired peace, it would have accepted.

Labor Warns Government

Power of Workers to Be Used to Defeat War Against Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — Labor has lost no time in voicing its objection to this country assisting Poland to stem the tide of Russian invasion. A joint labor committee meeting on Monday night at the House of Commons recommended a general "Down tools" policy, amounting to a general strike, in the event of the British Government declaring war against Russia on behalf of Poland. This committee involves not merely basic industrial trades, but every phase of internal communication, including newspapers, printing, postal and telegraph workers and wireless inland services. The seamen and firemen are affiliated to the Trade Union Congress and it is stated that assurances had been received that they would on no account assist in any more wars whether it was Poland or any other country. A resolution passed at a general conference warned the government that the whole industrial power of the organized workers would be used to defeat the war against Soviet Russia. A council of action was immediately constituted, which was headed by Robert Smillie. This council met the Prime Minister at Downing Street on Tuesday afternoon. The conference was attended by Mr. Lloyd George and several of his ministerial colleagues and lasted only 35 minutes. The Premier announced he would make a very momentous statement in the House during the afternoon, but added an expression of hope that that statement would be somewhat reassuring to Labor. He remarked that, considering the conditions of the moment, he would have liked to have had more of Labor's sympathy, instead of anything in the nature of active opposition. The deputation on leaving the conference did not appear to be reassured and decided to hold a meeting at the House of Commons in the afternoon to prepare a statement for publication.

French Surprise

Washington Note Defending Russian Attitude Astonishes Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — The French Foreign Office is greatly surprised at the attitude of the Washington Government on the Polish question. The summary of a communication given out here defends the Russian Army as Nationalists and not as Bolsheviks, asserting that Russia has no territorial ambitions and announcing that American policy is to safeguard Russia. The note was not communicated to Mr. Millerand until his arrival in Paris. The Premier guards a grim silence.

Newspaper comment is severe with regard to the note. It is asked if President Wilson has forgotten that the Versailles Treaty, now menaced, is his work. It is asserted that the Soviet Republic has become a military dictatorship, most imperialistic in character. Some mystery exists as to the origin of this note, since a Washington dispatch this morning announces that the State Department has not sent any note. A suggestion is that the dispatch came directly from the White House, instead of through the channel of the State Department.

It is true that communications from America, received during the last few days, indicated the resolve of the government to give moral support to Poland. Hence the astonishment, not to say stupefaction, that this note provoked.

There is possibly a simple explanation, but, for the moment, Paris authorities are puzzled by the receipt of an official message definitely upholding the Russian actions, while the Washington dispatch would appear to repudiate the message as not having passed through the State Department.

The Hythe decisions are generally treated as no decisions. They are a weak attempt to save the face of the Entente and they only emphasize the helplessness of the Entente, reduced to the rôle of spectator.

Few writers believe that the Soviet Government will be affected by the proposed measures. Blockades in the present conditions can accomplish

nothing. The proposal of Mr. Kameneff to recognize the French claims upon the Russian exchequer is regarded as a clever diplomatic move. There is talk of his coming to Paris to negotiate recognition of the debt. It is replied that guarantees must be given because, while debts that are unrecognized are not paid, recognition of debt is itself no proof that it will be paid.

France is especially interested in the question of Russian debts, and this has always been one of the chief stumbling blocks to peace. It is, however, suggested that the Soviets should accept a French mortgage on the railroads into which Frenchmen have put more than 1,500,000,000 francs.

Apart from commercial debts, state obligations must be fulfilled. If Russia is to recover her credit, promises alone are insufficient, and France thus demands in pledge the Russian railroads.

Bolshevist Advances Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — A Bolshevik military communiqué, dated August 9, reads as follows: "Red troops have occupied Prasnysh and Ostrolenka. We have taken prisoners, machine guns and an artillery store. We have occupied points from 12 to 14 miles southwest of Ostrolenka.

"Red troops have forced the river Narew near the suburbs of Rozan. We have occupied this suburb, together with prisoners and baggage. "We have reached points from 10 to 10½ miles northeast of Vyskoff and during fighting we occupied the village of Brok and the station of Malkin.

Red troops have occupied the town of Sokoloff. In the Siedlce and Lukoff directions, after breaking the enemy's resistance on the left bank of the River Bug, our troops occupied the station of Pilatovo and a point from seven to 10 miles west of the River Bug.

Fighting is proceeding for the possession of Vlodava. In the region of Cholma, our troops have forced the River Bug, south of the chasm Kovel railway and occupied a number of villages on the western bank of the River Bug. In the region of Brody our troops are conducting a fierce fight with considerable enemy forces near Brody.

On the Crimean sector in the regions of Kherson and Bereslavli our troops who crossed to the left bank of the River Dnieper continue their advance. They have taken prisoners, machine guns, rifles and many cartridges. In Vorokhne Tokamak region we have occupied Vorokhne, Tomal and Obitochnaya.

Renewed Offensive Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Monday) — Soviets have been set up in all the villages in occupied Poland which adjoin the East Prussian frontier. On the other hand Bolshevik troops have been withdrawn a distance of about four miles from the frontier. Latest reports state that the Russian cavalry, which is rapidly advancing, is now a few hours' march from the beginning of the so-called Polish territory, namely, that slice of the former German territory which was given to Poland in order that she might have an outlet to the sea. The encirclement of Warsaw from the north continues.

A renewed Russian offensive along the whole front is reported, it apparently being the intention of the Bolsheviks to overrun Poland and capture Warsaw before the Minsk negotiations open. Telegrams from Warsaw state that rapid preparations for the defense of the city are still in progress. The Polish Government has issued another appeal to the population this morning in which it was stated that the issue was slavery or freedom and that every man and woman in the city must sacrifice themselves rather than surrender.

Warsaw Railway Cut

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday) — Russian troops are now in the Polish corridor. It is reported that Bolshevik cavalry have occupied the Warsaw-Danzig railway line at various points. Thousands of fugitives are pouring into Danzig from Poland. Practically no advance seems to have been made since Sunday by the Russian army before Warsaw.

The Menace to Warsaw

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WARSAW, Poland (Tuesday) — The prospects of saving Warsaw have admittedly considerably diminished during the last few days. At the moment it is not clear what exactly is happening at the front, but that the situation is serious in the extreme was freely admitted in high official quarters on Monday night. A special council of defense has been sitting continuously since the menace to the city became apparent, and on its orders the defenses have been greatly improved and extended. Whether the Poles will rally sufficiently to be able to make the great counter-blow which the General Staff had planned for an opportune moment remains to be seen, but hope in this direction was not entirely abandoned on Monday night in high quarters. Impressive scenes in the streets, where there are processions of people hoping for a miracle, continue. All the conveyances in the city and neighborhood have been commandeered for the conveyance of refugees, as owing to the military requirements it is impossible to travel by rail at present. Foreign delegations are leaving with all their office furniture.

AMERICA'S STAND IN RUSSIAN CRISIS

United States Denounces Soviet Régime and Explains Attitude on Situation in Note to Italian Ambassador at Washington

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The policy of the United States Government in the European crisis precipitated by the advance of the Soviet armies into Poland as well as the general attitude of this country toward the connate problems of international relationship arising out of the Bolshevik control of Russia, was outlined in a note addressed by the State Department yesterday to Baron Camillo Romano Avezzana, the Italian Ambassador to the United States.

The note, which was signed by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, was in answer to a request from the Italian Government that the United States select this moment to make an explicit declaration of policy in the Russo-Polish situation, but the opportunity thus presented was used by the Department of State to outline its attitude toward the Russian people and the Soviet régime.

Following are the pivotal factors of American policy as outlined in the note to the Italian Government:

1. The United States stands for a "free and autonomous Polish State"

and for the maintenance of Poland's political independence and territorial integrity, and its policy will be directed to the employment of all available means to render it effectual.

Recognition Refused

2. Under no circumstances will the United States consider the recognition of the Soviets nor the acceptance in this country of the diplomatic agents of the Moscow régime, and a declaration to this effect by the major allied and associated powers would, in the opinion of this country, be timely and beneficial.

3. This country views with favor the attempts to bring about an armistice between the Soviets and the Poles, but views with disfavor the attempt to call a European conference to discuss terms of peace with the Soviets for the reason, the note stated, that such a conference "would in all probability involve two results, from both of which this country strongly recoils, viz., the recognition of the Bolshevik régime and a settlement of Russian problems almost inevitably upon a basis of dismemberment of Russia."

4. This government will steadfastly oppose any program of Russian dismemberment in the interest of any nation or nations while the mass of Russian people are "helpless in the grip of a non-representative government."

In order to assure the people of Russia that there is no intention to dismember their territory and to take away the excuse of the Soviets in their appeal to nationalism, the United States Government proposes in the note a declaration by the powers that "the territorial integrity and true boundaries of Russia shall be respected." It is suggested also to the powers that troops be withdrawn from any territory indisputably Russian.

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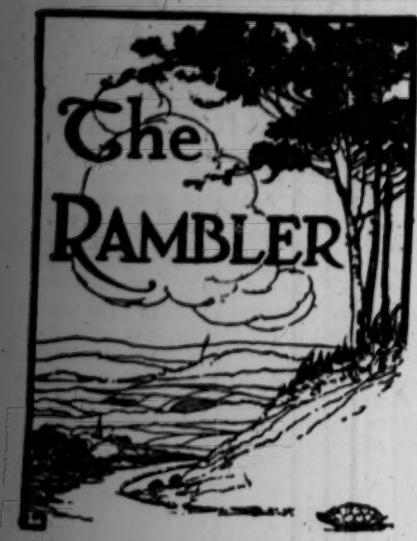
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From a Treeless Childhood

By some chance, my companions on my first walk through a southern California park were Bostonians who, in their childhood, had flourished in the green shadow of the Arboretum, just as I had thrived somewhat in a treeless block of flat buildings with white paving stones in front and, in the rear, little squares of yellow clay adorned with occasional sand-boxes. We were recent acquaintances—the Bostonians and I—and by way of coming to know one another we were discussing our hobbies. Mine, they decided, were all too much "of the book, bookish." I ought to know more of the out-of-doors. Now trees, for example, would be an excellent hobby.

I thought so too and I began to take stock of my knowledge of trees. I had sung my baby sister to sleep with a song my mother taught me:

*Rock-a-bye, baby, in the tree-top;
When the wind blows, the cradle will rock.*

In school, I had to draw an oak leaf and an elm leaf and had found in Reed's Word Lessons two strangely thrilling tree-names—"arbor-vite" and "lignum-vite"; and, at home, I had learned from another book the names of trees quite alien to the native dwellers in the parkings of city streets and not akin even to the far-traveled inhabitants of the botanical gardens. In truth, I scarcely knew that these naturalized citizens, who, so amicably mingled their boughs, had been gathered together from the ends of the earth. Once, in the neighborhood of the park, a friend with whom I sat on a cliff above a broad, shallow valley, bordered by low brown hills and steeped in summer haze, remarked suddenly, "This country is like my dream of Palestine," and we began to talk of how the people so long wanderers upon the face of the earth still hoped to return to that favored land where every man had dwelt safely under his vine and under his fig tree.

Everywhere in that wonderful park were trees to take one to the East, the domain of old and precious associations. I was not alone in feeling an affinity between these two ends of the earth. Once, in the neighborhood of the park, a friend with whom I sat on a cliff above a broad, shallow valley, bordered by low brown hills and steeped in summer haze, remarked suddenly, "This country is like my dream of Palestine," and we began to talk of how the people so long wanderers upon the face of the earth still hoped to return to that favored land where every man had dwelt safely under his vine and under his fig tree. In the same park, somewhat later, I felt how a great architect had caught the spirit of the country in which he was building; for, to my intense delight, I read in Vulgate Latin around the base of a bright-tiled dome, these words: "A land of wheat and barley; and vines and fig trees and pomegranates; a land of oil olive and honey." And, as I looked at the gardens through which I was walking, I smiled a little as I thought of the quantity of dynamite that had been used to blast out holes for the planting of the trees. I could have added other verses; for I knew how truly, in this land, the acacia and the myrtle had been planted in the wilderness and the fir tree and the box tree had been set in the desert together.

Far as I am aware, I never came upon Acacia Nilotica, the "burning bush"—possibly it grows only in Egypt and the Arabian peninsula—or that other acacia, overlaid with gold, of which the Ark of the Covenant was made. Perhaps, among all the lovely olives with their tops veiled in silver, I never saw the variety from which the dove plucked a leaf; and I suppose that in my "well-beloved" Thuja orientalis or *Tuha occidentalis* I discovered, not any congener of the symbolic arbor-vite, but just an evergreen pinaceous tree. But I did, one happy day, find Cedrus Libani. Beautiful it was—enough so to make me understand why Walter Savage Landor should have planted a hillside on his Welsh estate with thousands of cedars of Lebanon. But it was amazingly small and delicate! I remembered how a behemoth moved his tail like a cedar and how a huge eagle, with great wings full of plumes of divers colors, came to Lebanon and took the highest branch of the cedar, and how Hiram King of Tyre gave cedar trees to King Solomon for his temple. I have never solved this mystery. I have read various conjectures as to the kind of cedar carved, within that wondrous house, "with cherubim and palm trees and open flowers"; and I have been told that the term "cedar" has been used generically for the whole pine-tree family. But somehow I never cared very much for the facts. I walked among the small, shrub-like trees, young and tenderly green, and I had a vision of lofty, century-old cedars, which had flourished and had attained the honor at last of being hewed down for temple pillars by those most skilled of woodsmen, the Sidonians.

So far as natural science is concerned, I have never got any further in the understanding of trees than to know that the fig tree can not bear olive berries and that men do not gather figs of thistles. I have yet to make my first journey, on an ocean liner, among tropic isles or to the borders of the desert. But I think that the city child that scarcely knew a poplar or a maple from an elm found out a way of its own, not absolutely the most unsatisfying in the world in its yield of happiness, to become a lover of trees. Even now, in a treeless city, I can pitch my tent at Elm where there are 12 wells of water and three score and ten palm trees; and I can lift up my eyes and behold a company of Ishmaelites with their camels bearing spicery and myrrh and balm from the trees of Gilead.

As the days went by and, in the midst of a very busy, stay-at-home life, I became more and more devoted to the cult of trees. I discovered how much of one's love of the romance of geography they could satisfy and how much of one's feeling for the magic in names. I remembered Leigh Hunt

on his way to Italy, pacing the deck and repeating to himself the enchanting word, "Mediterranean"; but I had the advantage of him, for I could go to sleep not thinking at all of trees and awake blissfully murmuring, "Cupressus Guadalupensis glauca," and cruising in my imagination among the French West Indies. "Blue cypress" was far too commonplace a name to give to tree that could take one on so delightful a journey. In this way, I made voyages to many pleasant lands. In Brazil I paid my respects to jacaranda, and, in Chile, to Araucaria imbricata, the monkey-puzzle. To Polynesia I was drawn in search of the breadfruit tree or of Araucaria excelsa, the star-whorled pine. In Australia I spent winged hours amid flora that could boast, in addition to its beauty, the charm of remoteness, strangeness and survival from a far-off past. Even popular names like bottle-tree, gum-tree, wattie, beefwood could not spoil Australian trees. Moreover, eucalyptus and acacia were words endowed at birth with classic grace; the bunya-bunya offered no objection to the name Araucaria bidwillii, which seemed more in keeping with the dignity of its huge cones; and the flame-tree did not refuse to be recognized as Brachychiton acerifolius. But I did not linger too long even in Australia. I sought out Formosa in the China Sea, broke a pale green, red-tinged camphor leaf and breathed its pungent fragrance. Like every other traveler in pursuit of romance, I rounded the Horn. I sailed northward, looking for Pinus Canariensis and other growing things with the same bright-colored adjective attached to them, took my way across northern Africa and continued my quest to Palestine and the Near East. Such names as *Punica granatum*, *Phoenix dactylifera* and *Pinus Halepensis* started trains of thought in which reminiscences of the sacred and secular literature of widely separated lands and ages were curiously intermingled.

Two Ends of Earth

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THE CHARMS OF FANNY PRICE

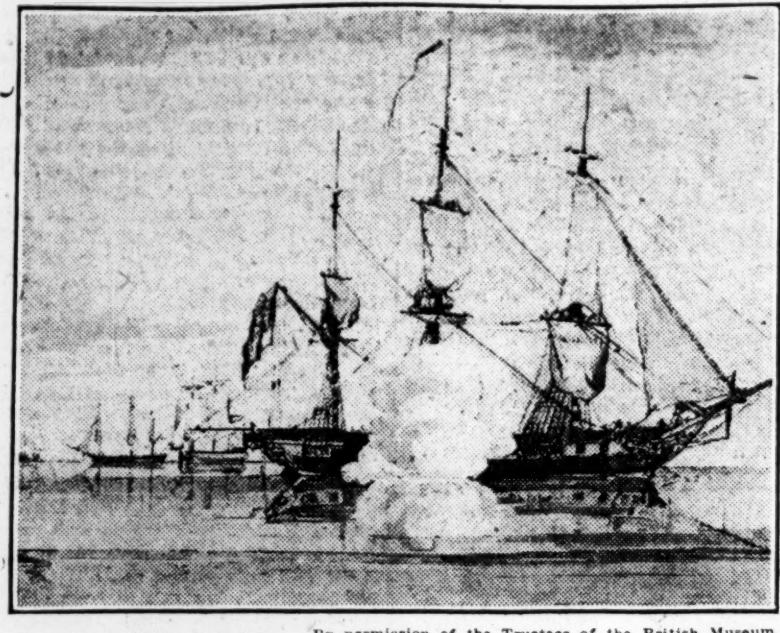
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Tennyson, an admirer of Jane Austen's novels, liked "Mansfield Park," the best of all, and the "white violet" charm of Fanny Price has appealed to many who would find it difficult to go quite so far in speaking of the novel as a whole.

Some hint of the central situation,

when a ship's letter meant double postage.

Fanny, kept in obscurity and eternally made by Mrs. Norris to know her place, was one of a party to dine at the rectory with the Crawfords, and her quiet retiring manner led to a discussion as to whether she was "out." Tom Bertram joining in with anecdotes of girls who were "hardly able to speak" one year, and the next, when they were "out," were "up to everything." We learn incidentally that one sign of a girl being "out" was a veil and parasol.

Fanny addresses her elder cousins as Mr. and Miss Bertram, but this is



By permission of the Trustees of the British Museum

"The Thrush went out of the harbor this morning"

people are much less conspicuous in the story than Evelina's, and appear only in one portion of it instead of pervading the whole. The action is more restricted than elsewhere; everything centers round Mansfield Park, the great house into which Fanny Price, one of a large and necessitous family, has been adopted by her rich uncle, Sir Thomas Bertram; indeed—except for Fanny's visit to her father and mother—only two other houses, the rectory and Sotherton Court, play any part in the story. In that rectory lived first Lady Bertram's managing sister, Mrs. Norris, and her husband, afterward the new rector, Dr. Grant and his wife, Mrs. Norris, removing to a cottage in the Park "with one poor little half-acre" of garden, but contriving to be as much at the park as ever. Among her four handsome cousins, Fanny grows up shy and gentle, always ready to take the lowest place; to accept Tom Bertram's chaff, the contempt of his sisters for her lack of accomplishments, and the active dislike of Mrs. Norris, and finding her best consolation in the untiring kindness of her cousin, Edmund, the second son, who is destined for the church and the neighboring livings of Mansfield and Thornton Lacy. But Tom Bertram's extravagance deprives him of the former, which three years before the story opens becomes the right of Dr. Grant, a selfish "bon viveur" with a charming wife, who, when the story opens, has just offered a home to her younger sister, Mary Crawford and, for a time, to her volatile brother, Henry, who is possessed of a good estate in Norfolk and only comes to Mansfield to escort his sister, though especially of the Miss Bertrams, soon induce him to prolong his stay. The story gives an insight into the home education of girls of the upper classes rarely to be found elsewhere.

Of the Bertram sons, Tom went to

Westminster, Edmund to Eton and Oxford, and the girls, 12 and 13 when Fanny came, had a governess who taught them geography, lists of "Roman Emperors as low as Severus, a great deal of heathen mythology, and all the metals, semi-metals, planets and distinguished philosophers." Water colors, drawing and crayons, like dancing and singing, were taught by "proper masters," and with a mother like Lady Bertram, "who spent her days in sitting nicely dressed on a sofa, doing some long piece of needlework of little use and no beauty," it is only natural that the girls embroidered, a faded footstool of Julia's work, too ill-done for the drawing-room, remaining in the old schoolroom, afterward Fanny's sitting-room, as evidence of the fact.

The incessant flattery of their aunt

had so puffed up the Bertram girls

that their views of education were,

to say the least, imperfect.

"Much as you know already," says Mrs. Norris just after Fanny had come, "there is a great deal more to learn."

"Yes, I know there is, till I am 17," is Maria's answer.

When she was 17, Julia 16

and Fanny 15, Miss Lee was accord-

ingly dismissed, the Bertrams enter-

ing on the great world. Fanny living,

to all appearances, to help her aunt by cutting roses, to do the difficult parts of the needlework, and to play cards with her. In reality she reads and learns and dreams under Edmund's directions, rides with him first on a "dear old grey pony," afterwards on a tractable mare, and keeps up a corre-

spondence with her absent brother,

William, whom Sir Thomas had got

into the navy, and who was making

his way in the world with great credit

to himself and his benefactor. One of

Edmund's earliest acts of kindness to

Fanny had been the sending him half

a guinea "under the seal" of her letter

under the sealing wax, that is, which

in pre-envelope days held the paper

together, and though the practice was

illegal, it seems to have been common

enough. Sir Thomas as a member of

Parliament had plenty of franks at

his command, and William therefore

got his letters for nothing, an impor-

tant thing for a penniless midshipman

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

London, July 3.

Like the weather, Mr. Lloyd George's position varies from week to week. Last week he had a bad time. Policy in relation to Mesopotamia was sharply criticized. Mr. Asquith actively leading organized opposition. Attack was renewed on another front when the vote for army clothing was moved in Committee of Supply. Opportunity was eagerly seized to give expression to the strong resentment, by no means confined to the Opposition benches, against Mr. Churchill's proposal to reclothe the army in scarlet uniforms the Ministerial majority was reduced by nearly one hundred. There is little doubt that had the whips been withdrawn and government members allowed to go as they pleased, the amendment would have been carried by an overwhelming majority.

For the present this touch of winter is over and past, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land. The enthusiastic acclaim which greeted Mr. Lloyd George in France after the international meeting of Premiers at Boulogne—a demonstration that all equalled that with which London greeted Mary Pickford on her arrival from America—is reflected at Westminster. The Premier is as popular and politically as strong as at any time since the present House assembled. His majority is unbroken on divisions even on questions so indefensible and unpopular as Winston Churchill's latest notion. In the House of Commons no one can tell what a day may bring forth.

The naval details again are very interesting; Jane Austen had sailor brothers, and must herself have admired the beautiful sight of the Thrush or some other vessel "going out of harbor." Nelson's navy was a lovelier thing than today's. Another social indication may be noticed in the contemptuous attitude adopted by the unthinking characters toward the country clergy. Sir Thomas and Edmund have ideals of part of the parish priest living among his flock which the devoted clergymen of today would not despise; but Mary Crawford, brought up in a light-minded society, talks of them with absolute contempt, and Maria Bertram is worse, because she ought to have known better. Think of her speech on the way to Sotherton, in the presence of the sister-in-law of her own rector, living at the rectory, and of Edmund about to be ordained. "There is the parsonage, a tidy-looking house, and I understand the clergyman and his wife are very decent people." The speech was an insult, and must have been felt as such; one does not wonder at the resentment toward Maria which Mary's after-speeches frequently reveal. Yet the moral of the book, rightly read, is a sermon against fashionable vices, a revelation of the quiet happiness which a country parsonage may hold; and in Fanny Price we have a heroine who, with all her shyness, may rank with the witty Elizabeth Bennet and the impulsive Emma for enduring charm.

When Mr. Lloyd George became Prime Minister the first reflection that flashed across my mind was the quaint incongruity, inevitable in the course of performance of his high duties, of making a bishop. Throughout his public life up to date there was no national institution he had tilted at with fuller vigor or greater zest than an apportioned bishop. His ability to meet and dominate any novel situation in which he finds himself has in this respect been triumphantly vindicated. Within the space of a week he has made not one bishop but four! And this at a time when he was deeply

engaged in baffling Germany's deliberate attempt to wriggle out of the penalties enforced by the Versailles Treaty, and concurrently wrestling with revolution in Ireland.

In his selection of men for vacant

seats Disraeli had a single and simple guiding idea. His mind was not troubled by questions of orthodoxy or heterodoxy, low church or high church. What he wanted to know was,

How far would a certain man be helpful to his government or was there another who might be more useful?

On the eve of the General Election of 1868 he had several choice bits of church patronage to dispose of. He made no secret of his method of choice.

The primary thing was to secure a successor. Derby suggested Harold Browne, the Bishop of Ely, "a man of very high reputation."

"Harold Browne is offered as a compromise," Dizzy snappishly replied. "But what do I gain by Harold Browne?" That was the point. Not whether Harold Browne was a suitable man from the point of view of the welfare of the diocese or of the good of the church. But "What will he do for me?"

The present generation will not authoritatively know the considerations that led Mr. Lloyd George severally to select his four bishops. Presumably they differed from Disraeli's.

ON THE WAY TO CAPE COD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Clear of the fringes of Boston, the traveler on his way down Cape Cod passes tidal bays and salt marshes cut by inlets unhampered, bordered by low hills, which are clothed with the scrub oak, typical of the New England coast, a brown haze of trunks and branches.

With a sense of meeting old acquaintances he picks out here and there the name of this or that brand of shoe familiar in advertisements and catches sight of the name of the town where it is made.

After Middleboro comes Wareham and South Wareham, starting a train of recollection of Dorset and the South Downs, and now with the Sandwiches, east and west, the visitor has barely called to memory that historic spot in Kent, when there comes a string of names, Yarmouths, Harwiches and Chatham in pairs as are

WAGE INCREASES FOR EXPRESSMEN

Awards by the Labor Board Add \$30,000,000 to Pay Roll of the American Company—New Scales Retroactive to May 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wage increases for 75,000 employees of the American Railway Express Company, adding \$30,000,000 annually to the pay roll, were announced here yesterday as the awards of the United States Railroad Labor Board. Like the recent railroad wage awards, the new scales are retroactive to May 1, 1920. As the total pay roll of the express company is not known, it is impossible to figure the per cent of increase accurately, but one union official estimated that the increases would average 25 to 30 per cent, which is larger than the average per cent received by the railroad employees recently.

Five classes of employees were given flat increases of 16 cents an hour, and all salaried men included in the five classes were given the same raise, to be multiplied by the unit of hours on the basis of which they are paid. These increases are to be added on top of all increases made by the company since March 1 for the purpose of adjusting inequalities, which, it is said, have amounted to nearly \$12,000,000.

High-salaried employees, of the class known as the "official family," are not included in the awards.

The Unions Involved

General satisfaction with the awards was expressed by the officials of the four unions, some of whom came to Chicago especially to receive and consider the announcement of the Labor Board.

The unions involved were: The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America; Railway Express Drivers, Chauffeurs and Conductors, Local No. 720, Chicago, Illinois, and the Order of Railway Expressmen.

"The majority of the employees," said Addison Bollinger, grand president of the Order of Railway Expressmen, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "in my opinion, will accept the awards as granted and in a manner be satisfied. You, of course, realize that we did not secure all that we asked for, and our order was very conservative in requesting the board to grant what we considered was absolutely necessary at this time to guarantee a living wage."

"In presenting our demands, we called attention to the fact that railroad employees were forced to go throughout the entire period of the war without receiving any increases, and increases granted at the end of the war were not sufficient to place them on a par with other employees in the transportation business who had received increases at the beginning of the war period."

"We sincerely trust that the new wage awards will permit the express employees to catch up somewhat with the cost of living; and that the service may not only be restored to what it was before the consolidation of the companies, but be very much improved."

Labor Board Gives Reasons

After discussing the history of the hearings, the Labor Board in its report said:

"As in the case of the railroad employees, this long delay and succession of disappointments, coupled with the pressure of a further rise in living costs, produced deep and not unreasonable dissatisfaction on the part of express employees, even to a greater degree than upon many of the railroad employees, as the wages paid to the express employees were generally less than those paid for analogous services by the railroads and in many other industries. The express employees thus felt themselves called upon to make sacrifices, and, they believed, far beyond those of any other class. For these reasons, and as a measure of justice, it was decided that this decision, when made, would be effective as of May 1, 1920, and that the increases herein specified should be slightly in excess of those decided upon for railroad employees performing similar service."

In arriving at its decision, the board took into consideration the scale of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries; the relation between wages and the cost of living; hazards of employment; training and skill required; degree of responsibility; character and regularity of em-

ployment; inequalities of increase in wages or of treatment; the result of previous wage orders or adjustments; and "other relevant circumstances."

Working Conditions Not Taken Up

The adjustment of working conditions was left out of consideration in these awards. In explanation, the statement of the board said:

"There are in the dispute as presented questions involving rules and working conditions, some of which are interwoven with and materially affect earnings and wages. Adequate investigation and consideration of these questions would demand time. Existing conditions required that the board should make as early a decision of the wage question as practicable. For that reason, it has been necessary—and both parties to the controversy have indicated it to be their judgment and wish—that the board should separate the questions involving rules and working conditions from the wage questions. Accordingly, the board has not undertaken herein to consider or change the rules and agreements now existing or in force by the authority of the United States Railroad Administration or otherwise, and this decision will be understood and applied."

"We propose to present to the Labor Board shortly," said Mr. Bollinger, of the Order of Railway Expressmen, "a new basis for determining wage scales. It will involve classification of all cities in the United States in 10 divisions, according to population. It is a fact that the cost of living in the larger cities is greater than the cost in smaller cities. Many factors enter into this—car fares, garden produce, rents—and we propose that wages should be adjusted with the varying costs of living in cities in different sizes taken into consideration."

VILLA BANDITS AND LEADER SURRENDER

SAN PEDRO, Coahuila, via Laredo Junction, Mexico—Francisco Villa marched into San Pedro on Monday night between the lines of a populace which greeted him with cheers of "Viva Villa!" Behind him came his band of faithful followers, which with their leader surrendered to the De la Huerta Government under terms agreed upon recently at Sabinas.

As he drew up before the main plaza of the Mexican town, a throng of 3000 gathered around him, the chieftain indicating that he was about to speak to them.

"I surrendered," he said, "because further fighting in Mexico means intervention by the United States. They call me a bandit. They call me the worst man in Mexico, but I would preserve our nationality by avoiding intervention."

There were nine hundred men in the band which Villa led into San Pedro, all of whom later pitched camp close by the little town after a 24-hour march across desert country without water for man or beast.

Villa's entrance into San Pedro marked the first time in 10 years of revolution that the bandit leader has neared a city without planning to conquer it or being a hunted fugitive.

Dr. Altendorf Under Arrest

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Dr. Paul Bernardo Altendorf, a writer on international affairs who has described himself here as an agent of the United States, has been arrested on charges of writing false articles on Mexican conditions. He is being held in the military prison here, and will be arraigned today as a "pernicious foreigner."

HIGHER INDIANA TEACHERS' SALARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The minimum wage any public school-teacher in Indiana can now receive will be \$800 a year under a teachers' salary increase law just signed by James P. Goodrich, Governor. The law provides for increases of about 30 per cent in the salaries of teachers in common schools. Representative Laughlin, author of the law, believes it will bring about longer school terms in the rural schools, and also a consolidation of rural and village schools.

The belief was also expressed that labor efficiency had improved and there was no labor shortage in the building trades, but that shortage of materials was caused by lack of transportation. Senator Calder said the embargo in favor of coal had hindered industry generally and the committee hoped to remedy this, and also to arrange for cooperation among the building industries in the large cities. Restoration of the ability to obtain material through proper transportation and return of conditions easing loans would reduce the cost of living 20 per cent.

New Tax Law Plan

The committee is considering the advisability of a law applying to building the idea of exemption which frees from taxation excess profits in the shipping industry if used in ship construction. Such a law would exempt money made from sale of new buildings if used in construction. There is some tendency, too, to favor repeal of the usury laws.

Frank Mann, chairman of the Mayor's housing commission, said the shortage of apartments in this city

MOVE TO EXEMPT MORTGAGE INCOME

Plan Urged to Lift Taxation on Investments in Real Estate to Aid in Bringing Greater House Construction Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Exemption of income taxation levied upon real estate mortgages as one means of improving the serious housing situation was urged by Walter Stabler, representing financial interests, before the Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production here yesterday.

William M. Calder, United States Senator from New York, pointed out that there was a strong disposition in Congress against further exemption, but Mr. Stabler insisted that the question of housing was so vital that the government must find some means of providing the people with homes. If real estate mortgages were not exempted, soon there would be no mortgages to tax. Exemption was the most vital thing Congress could do to stabilize domestic conditions.

"I cannot emphasize this too strongly," he said. "If Congress does not do this the responsibility for trouble will be on Congress and it will be a very serious trouble."

Mr. Stabler said his company had

\$268,000,000 invested in city mortgages, and \$45,000,000 in farm mortgages, and that there had never been a condition like today's. Scarcity of houses was declared the cause of high rents, and people are paying these rents because they have to. There would not be enough places to house all the people in October, he said, and added that every one in rented quarters was paying 75 to 300 per cent higher than normal rents.

Building Situation

That building had slumped during the war almost to total cessation was declared to be the chief cause of these rents. There is an effort now to persuade the banks to loan more money on apartment houses, Mr. Stabler said, and more than \$29,000,000 worth of mortgages in Manhattan and the Bronx had been transferred in six months from individuals and trustees where they had been taxable to savings banks, where they escape the income tax. Income from mortgages is limited by state laws and an income tax greater than the income allowed by the state is believed cause enough for changing the form of investment. All of the loss of mortgages is not caused by the income tax, but it is declared to be driving hundreds of millions of dollars out of the market.

Senator Calder believes that there are at least \$14,000,000,000 tax exempt securities now, largely held by the rich. Mr. Stabler said he wanted to coax the rich man back into the mortgage market.

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Frank Mann, chairman of the Mayor's housing commission, said the shortage of apartments in this city

was 100,000. During the last four years, he said, average tenement construction has dwindled to 4000 annually, 300 tenements are now under construction, and next year the apartment shortage will be 120,000.

This was said to be caused by shortage of money, caused by the timidity of Capital, believing high construction cost would eventually bring inflation. Other causes were shortage of materials, shortage and high cost of labor. Some inducement to investment by Capital was urged to enable the builder to meet the handicaps against him. The mortgage market, now being drained by other high interest securities, needs to be revived by proper inducements. It was suggested that new construction should be exempted from local taxation for a period of years.

The great need seems to be for the workingman's apartment. Five-room apartments in the past have been built to rent for \$16 and could be constructed now to rent for \$35 a month, but none are being built. The tenement house law, however, no longer hinders building.

Mr. Mann opposed repeal of the usury laws. Wealthy interests should help, he said, to solve the building problem in their own interest, considering "the better results that will accrue to them by the contentment of Labor." Employers were urged to use part of their capital in constructing homes and selling them to employees but not at all in a paternal manner.

NEW POLICY TRIED ON ENFORCEMENT LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—New York City has been divided into three districts, each in charge of one man, for the more efficient enforcement of prohibition. Under the new policy of restricting removals of intoxicants from warehouses, 25 per cent of such applications are being rejected, and the rest are submitted to careful scrutiny. This greatly reduces the amount taken out of the warehouses and assists the enforcement officers in their work. Increased activity by these officers is now noted both here and in New Jersey.

NEW YORK, New York—Herbert E. Lane, a prohibition enforcement officer, was arrested on Monday night in the saloon of his brother, William A. Lane in Brooklyn, by a secret service operative on a charge of neglect of duty in not making an arrest where he observed suspected violation of the Volstead Act. The arrest is said to be the forerunner of others in a general crusade against prohibition agents suspected of collusion with saloonkeepers.

Question of Deficit

While the National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway are joint parties to the application, the condition of the former is quite different to that of the latter. A deficit of \$47,000,000 faces the former; the latter still shows a comfortable surplus after paying its usual 10 per cent dividend and laying by reserves.

It was, however, estimated by Mr. Beatty of the Canadian Pacific Railway that without the increase asked for, a deficit of some \$37,000,000 might be anticipated,

and that the increase would just about cover that amount. There had been

CANADIAN RAILWAY RATE INVESTIGATION

Application for Increase of Fares to Cover Higher Wages Being Paid Is Contested by the Farmers and Manufacturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The most formidable array of counsel which has appeared before the Railway Commission assembled in the board room yesterday morning to consider the application of the Canadian Railway Association for an increase of approximately 40 per cent in freight rates, and of 20 per cent in passenger rates. While the application is a joint one, all the railways were heavily represented, and there were present D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railways, and E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who pleaded his own case. The people were represented by counsel for Saskatchewan and Manitoba, for the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and for the United Farmers of Ontario. In addition there were representatives present for the Canadian Manufacturers Association, boards of trade, wholesale and shipping associations and others.

"The board, I submit," said Mr. Scott, "should not grant these increases, and I propose to suggest that the case be adjourned for two or three years, until a complete investigation into freight conditions has been made and until conditions are more normal."

He went on to show that the Canadian Pacific Railway had a huge reserve fund. That a huge reserve was intended for just such an occasion as this. The Canadian Pacific Railway did not need the money. It had ample to pay the additional wages involved in the recent award. The board should not grant the increases for a few years until conditions had settled down. "It is more difficult to get freight rates down than to put them up," he said.

Mr. Scott called attention to a telegram published in the Ottawa Citizen stating that the Chicago award, increasing railway rates, would be adopted in Canada in toto. The Canadian Government, he said, was going to adopt the report of a board appointed by President Wilson to raise rates. "This country has got to stop what it has been doing for the past few years," he added.

"First there is a McAdoo award. We adopted that. Then came the McAdoo order increasing rates 25 per cent. Then there was the Chicago award of July 26, made thousands of miles away, which the government is going to adopt. This sort of thing has got to be paid for by the people of Canada."

Continuing, he said it was time for

a \$38,000,000 increase in wages since 1917; the return on investments had dropped from 3.925 per cent to 2.505 per cent; while, for the eight-month period from May (when the United States wage award is to be effective), an addition of \$14,000,000 would be added to the present wage bill.

Counsel for the Canadian Manufacturers, while admitting that the railways were entitled to an adequate re-

turn, declared that the increase, if increased, should be borne by the people of the country. The position he took on behalf of the consumers was that the commission should adjourn the investigation for a long period.

R. Blain, representing the Wholesale Grocers Association of Canada, opposed the granting of the increase, declaring that they would cause inflation all along the line, and would result in adding to the cost of living. He declared that the deficits on the National Railways should be paid out of the Treasury, and that the Canadian Pacific should be compelled if necessary to draw upon its reserves.

ILLINOIS RAILROAD RATE CONTROVERSY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Appeal has been made to the State Public Utilities Commission to increase the rates of railroad passenger fare to 3.6 cents per mile. According to the state law, a fare of 2 cents per mile is the legal passenger rate in Illinois, but under the Wartime Transportation Act, which placed the railways under federal control, they have been charging 3 cents per mile. The commission held that the 2-cent rate is again brought into effect by the return of the roads to private control, and they have not the power to nullify the state law and fix the 3-cent fare as basis for further increases as requested by the railroads.

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return ticket after August 26 will be

Justice—Cooperation—Economy—Energy—Service

James McCrea & Co.

NEW YORK CITY

34th Street

Annual August Sale of Oriental Rugs

The Largest Collection We Have Ever Displayed

Remarkably Low in Price

Each Rug has some particular mark of merit that distinguishes it from the more ordinary specimens of Oriental Rug Art. Deep, rich—almost radiant—is the coloring on some; on others, subtle shades predominate. The designs, rich in tradition, are of a degree of beauty we may truthfully call wondrous.

An Extraordinary Group of Silky Chinese Rugs</h

CARBONARI IN OLD NAPLES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Secret societies have not infrequently been condemned by writers as the cause and instigation of revolutionary movements, and almost as frequently it is the vehicle which has been confounded with the movement, the movement being prior to the use or rather, misuse of the society as the vehicle. In the history of Naples, July 13, 1820, stands out prominently as the date of a successful insurrection of a large number of the population through the Carbonari under General Pépé, when the King (Ferdinand IV) was compelled to swear solemnly to new Constitution.

The society of the Carbonari, or charcoal-burners, was not, however, in its origin, in a revolutionary element, although, in course of time, its members, almost to a man, became identified with revolutionary propaganda. In Italy, and particularly in Naples, the lodges were formed mainly by republican refugees who fled from Joseph Bonaparte's rule, and they were always ready to support the Neapolitan Bourbons, or Murat, if either was prepared to free the country from foreign rule and secure constitutional reforms, even though no policy existed as to the particular form of government which should replace the one already in existence. All classes flocked to the Carbonari, although, at its foundation, it had a high moral ideal, the intention of the founders and leaders being to purify society and initiate a utopian socialist state.

It was only a few years prior to the revolution of 1820 that the Carbonari fell from this high estate and their ever-increasing number of lodges became the centers of insurrection, mutiny, and sedition, and hardly distinguishable in character, aims, ritual, and constitution from other societies formed with base aims, such as the Guelph Knights, the Adelfi of Piedmont and Parma, and the Federati Lombardi.

As soon as it became known that in Carbonari lodges the dissatisfaction then rife throughout all ranks might freely be discussed and remedial measures suggested, new lodges sprang into existence like mushrooms after rain, female lodges were inaugurated, and lodges were formed even in jails among the prisoners, and in one—the Castle of St. Elmo—the Governor was solemnly enrolled as a member. During the month of March, 1820, it is estimated that no fewer than 642,000 Carbonari were enrolled. In Naples alone at this time there were upward of 340 lodges, and the Capri line of battle-ships boasted three lodges.

Active in the Army

It was in the army, however, that the Carbonari became particularly active. Also there were certain economic causes which weighed heavily in the balance in favor of revolution. Whenever there is a lengthened period of agricultural distress, scarcity of food commodities, and wages generally are insufficient for the purchase of necessities, the state and government invariably are blamed and uneasiness and disturbances on the social horizon arise. It was so in Naples at this period. The four harvests of 1816 to 1819 had been particularly bad, and the price of grain rose 10 ducats per 100 lbs., with the result that famine, mortality, and pestilence ensued and the further result that the desire for a constitutional form of government in place of the existing autocratic government became widespread through all classes. The most dangerous seat of dissatisfaction, however, was the army, doubtless as the outcome of the enormous spread of Carbonarism in the ranks.

On January 1, 1820, a military revolt broke out in Spain, which resulted in the reestablishment of the Constitution which the Giunta of 1812 had adopted. There was much sympathy and communication between Spain and Naples, and for a considerable period the two kingdoms had formed part of one great monarchy. There were many Spanish families in Naples and many grandees among the influential landowners there. Much of the hold which the Carbonari had upon the army may well be attributed to that restless leader Guglielmo Pépé, who, from 1818, had been military governor of Principato, with headquarters at Avellino, where brigandage was so rampant that no fewer than 1000 men were employed to escort the mails through the pass of Monteforte, and at the time Pépé took over the command some 2000 warrants of arrest were unexecuted.

Revolution at Nola

At Benvento, 30 priests were initiated into the order, and at Nola, 13 miles from Avellino, a priest named Minichini held the position of grand master. It was at Nola that the revolution really sprang into being. On July 1, 1820, two young cavalry lieutenants, named Morelli and Salvati, deserted, persuading 127 cavalrymen to follow their example. These, joined by 20 civilians, set out on the march to Avellino with Minichini at their head, the last-named seated upon a white horse, fully armed, and wearing over his clerical robes, the sash, emblems and symbols of his Carbonari membership and rank. By night the

insurgents had numbered 350 and they formed themselves into a regiment known as the Borbone Cavalleria. Their numbers grew daily, until by July 5 there were 12,000 armed constitutionalists at Avellino, demanding the renewal of the Spanish Constitution of 1812, which provided for a single chamber parliament controlling every detail of the executive. King Ferdinand was struck with terror and refused to leave his bedroom, though admitting Pépé to an interview on July 6. A few hours later this proclamation was posted on the walls of Naples:

To the Nation of the Kingdom of the Sicilies.

The general wish of the nation of the kingdom of the two Sicilies having been expressed in favor of

missed the parliament, and set to work to persecute all who had been in any way connected with the movement.

Before this happened, however, the results of the degeneracy of Carbonarism were made evident. In July or August, 1820, a pamphlet was printed and distributed which was entitled: "Costituzione del Popolo Carbonaro della Repubblica Lucana Orientale," which was a violent republican pronouncement.

As the result of the lowering of the standard of initiates into the order, in the month of October, 1820, robbery accompanied with violence and house-breaking had increased to so great a degree at Naples that the Minister of Justice, Ricciardi, proposed to parliament to suspend the liberty of the individual in order to arrest those

OFFICERS OPPOSE REDUCING JAILS

Proposal for Consolidation of Those in Western Part of Massachusetts Meets Much Objection From Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts —

Though several causes, not least of

which is prohibition, have contributed to reduce the jail population of western Massachusetts to a point where

three groups of county officials that no vote was taken.

Few Offenders in Jail

Hampden County jail can accommodate 265 prisoners, but because of tendencies and influences now at work, the average number of prisoners has dwindled to about 65. It was brought out at the conference here that for the year ending June 30 the average number in the Berkshire jail was 23, in Franklin 11 and in Hampshire 14. The number of inmates at the Hampden County institution has long been too small to allow economical operation of the industries for which the prisoners furnish labor.

Coming down to the causes that have brought about the diminution of jail population, three main factors

prohibition, at least in western Massachusetts. There seems little doubt in the minds of those who have studied the situation that the extension of the probationary system by the courts has been a strong influence in lessening jail population. By the operation of this system an increasing number of persons who, before the inception of this plan, would have gone to jail, now retain their liberty while remaining under the jurisdiction of the courts for prescribed periods.

Prohibition Reducing Crime

The second factor is the changed industrial conditions brought about by the war, whereby the demand for workers has tremendously increased, giving less incentive to idleness with its resulting tendency to crime. While this condition may not remain permanent, it still largely exists.

The third element is prohibition, and while authorities in many instances hesitate to estimate just how much weight it has in emptying the jails, all admit that it is likely to be the most permanent influence as a crime deterrent. High police officials in this city have not hesitated to ascribe to prohibition the leading place in preventing crimes of violence, and have said that with its enforcement will come a marked lessening in police duties.

In the conference of county officials here Commissioner Bates estimated that the total annual saving to the counties involved in the proposed consolidation would be \$60,000. He also expressed the view that the welfare of the prisoners would be enhanced through improved morale by concentration, rather than by keeping them in smaller and more isolated groups.

NEW YORK-GREAT LAKES AIR SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An aerial passenger and freight service between New York and the Great Lakes is now in operation. The service is conducted by a private company on contract with the United States Navy, with navy-trained pilots and craft built at the navy aircraft factory at Philadelphia. The government's cooperation reflects its policy to assist in the establishment of an air service reserve. The first plane on the eastward trip has arrived here from Detroit by way of Toronto, Montreal and Lake Champlain.

HAWAIIAN VIEW ON PAY OF TEACHERS

Governor of Opinion That Problem Will Not Be Paramount Reason for Special Session

By special correspondent to The Christian Science Monitor

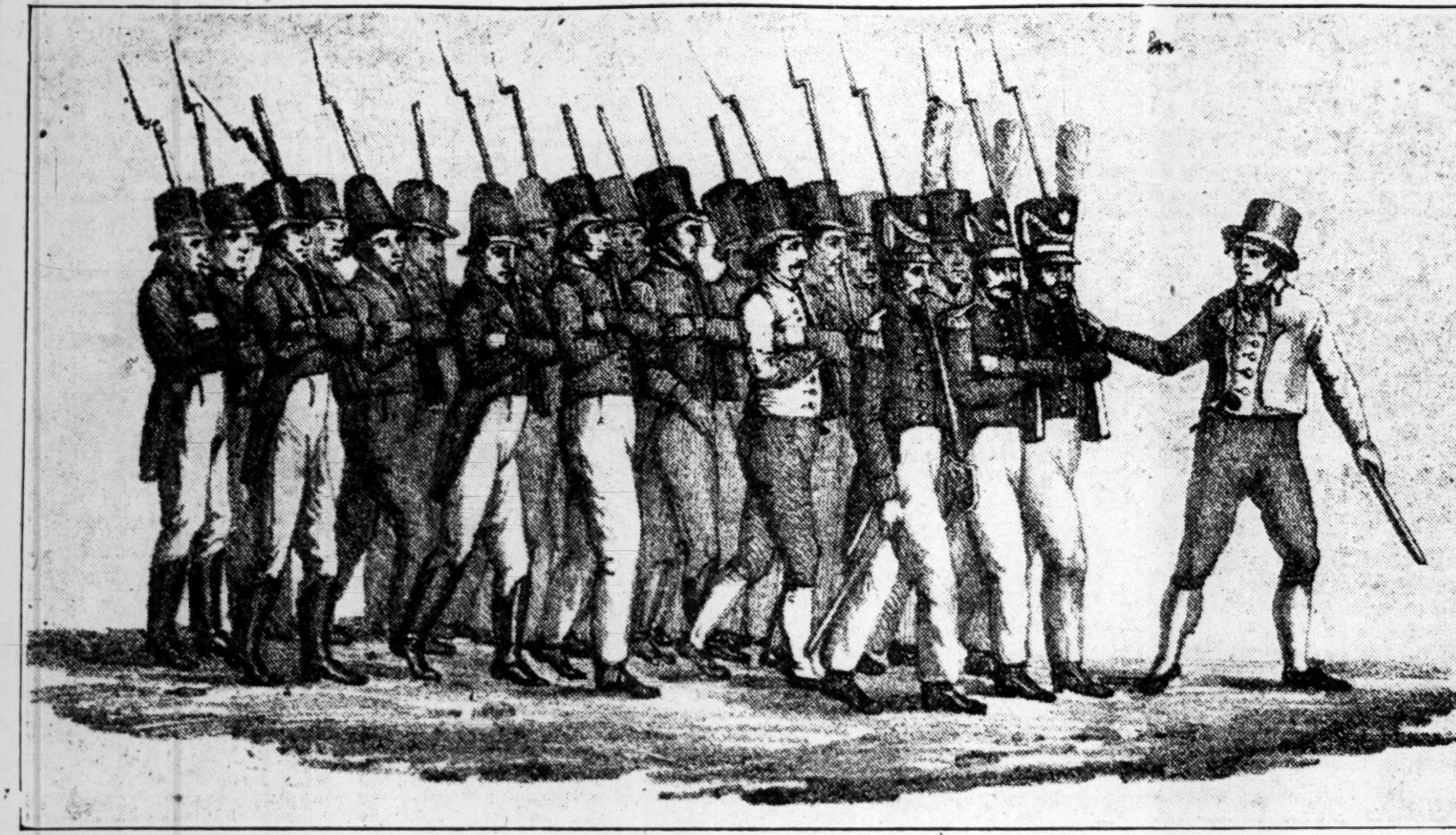
HONOLULU, Hawaii—While Gov. Charles J. McCarthy has expressed the opinion that it is necessary to call a special session of the territorial Legislature this fall, probably in November, it is understood that the matter of increasing the salaries of public school-teachers is not one of the paramount reasons for the proposed session, and it is problematical whether the Legislature will be called upon at all to levy an additional tax to provide more money for the teachers.

Concerning more money for the teachers, Governor McCarthy says:

"Regarding the pay of teachers I believe that considerable misinformation has been given to the public and I am having prepared a list of all the teachers of the department, with the rate of salaries paid to each, which I believe will show that our teachers are not as poorly paid as the public has been led to believe. For the year 1918 there were 1063 teachers whose monthly pay amounted to \$83,236.45; for the year 1919 there were 1251 teachers whose monthly pay amounted to \$122,590, an increase of 49 per cent. I have been receiving requests from teachers all over the territory asking for an increase of another 50 per cent, which is absolutely out of the question."

"I find that there are no teachers holding certificates who receive less than \$75 a month. There are quite a number of teachers who do not hold certificates who receive less than this amount and who might be classed as unskilled labor. The taxes this year have been largely increased and, to carry out the wishes of many people, would require an increase that the public could not possibly stand."

Honolulu public school-teachers generally have taken exception to a new rule adopted by the commissioners of education, which provides that an extra half-hour be added to the school day. Under this ruling the schools will open at 8:30 instead of 9 o'clock, beginning September 1. The teachers state that it is not the extra half-hour which they object to so much as the fact that they were not notified that the commission had the new ruling under consideration. They are preparing a statement containing their objections, which will be submitted to the Governor.



Peasants, shopkeepers, intellectuals, soldiers, prisoners and police all joined the Carbonari in 1820

Reproduced from an old print

having a constitutional government we consent of our own free will and promise to publish its bases within eight days. Until such time as the Constitution is published the old laws will remain in vigour.

Having thus satisfied the public desire we order that the soldiers and every man to his ordinary occupation.

FERDINAND.

This last injunction, however, the people refused to obey, knowing well the instability of Ferdinand's character. On the following day the crowds assembled in front of the royal palace on the full accomplishment of the Carbonari program, and there being no promise or outlook of an immediate settlement of their claim the army broke out into open revolt and became wholly demoralized. On July 8, 20,000 Carbonari descended from Monteforte and marched into Naples on the following day under the generalship of Minichini, with Morelli and Silvati as trusted lieutenants. General Pépé was commanded to lead troops against the mutineers, which he did, but his sympathies being wholly with the Carbonari, the King was powerless to resist and on July 12, granted the Constitution as demanded, swearing on the altar to observe it faithfully. A counter-revolution broke out at Palmero on the following day, when the news reached there. It was the festival of the patron saint of that city, Rosalia, and a great holiday; but, by the nobles, and the inhabitants made great outcry and, falling into a frenzy, sacked some of the churches and destroyed some of the public offices.

The revolution achieved only a short-lived success, for the Carbonari were unable to carry on the government and there was a separatist revolt in Sicily, owing to the Sicilian hatred of anything emanating from Naples. The bigoted Neapolitans were prepared to sacrifice the national cause rather than give home rule to Sicily. Ferdinand, in the year following the revolution, went to Laibach and obtained from the Emperor of Austria the loan of an army whereby to restore the autocracy, returning to Naples with 50,000 Austrians, of whom he defeated the opposition of the

suspected of such outrages. The result was the publication of a proclamation calling up the whole population of the Carbonari to exert themselves in desiring and accomplishing the cessation of such disorders.

At this time also it was stated that the ferocious Lazzaroni at Naples and the wildest brigands of the Calabrias and the Abruzzi had been known immediately after their initiation to perform the most striking acts of benevolence and justice, and it was under this pretext of bringing back the wicked to the ways of virtue that such distinguished brigands were admitted to the order.

In 1821 the army formed by Pépé was gradually disbanded and Pépé afterward spent several years in England, France and other countries, publishing a number of books and pamphlets of political character and keeping up his connection with the Carbonari. He ended his career in exile at Turin in 1855. After the collapse of the Neapolitan revolution the Carbonari removed their supreme lodge to Paris, the Mecca of European democracy. A few lodges were in existence in Rome and in Umbria as recently as 1867, but all trace of the order is lost from that date. It was really replaced by the "Young Italy" movement of Mazzini.

HARVARD FUND PROGRESSES
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Announcement is made that the Harvard endowment fund has passed the \$15,250,000 mark toward a total of \$15,250,000. The total reported as of August 1, was \$12,200,257.

St. Louis
Just Received! For a Special August Sale—
Tailored Pongee Shirts
In Four Smart New Models

\$5.00

The Blouse Shop features another August sale event that is notable for the desirability of the merchandise and the saving it offers.

Here one may select fresh, new Pongee Blouses, smartly tailored of splendid Vandervoort quality pongee—in any of four attractive late styles.

There is a convertible collar model with finely tucked front and double plaited frill; a roll collar model with tucked front; plain high-necked model and a rolling collar style with plaited frill edge finishing the collar and cuffs.

Correct for business, sports, street and traveling wear, they are especially desirable at this season because they are cool and easily laundered.

Blouse Shop—Third Floor.



No Drop in Haynes Prices

Is Statement from Haynes Factory

By ALTON G. SEIBERLING, Vice Pres. and Gen'l Manager
The Haynes Automobile Company, Kokomo, Indiana, U. S. A.

MANY people have delayed purchasing automobiles this Summer because they have been led to believe that the prices of cars would drop in the not far distant future.

On several occasions we have voiced ourselves that this conclusion was incorrect and that the prices of automobiles could not possibly be lowered. On the contrary, there is some likelihood that the price will go higher.

To back up our statements we quote you the following message which we have just received from Mr. Alton G. Seiberling, Vice President and General Manager of The Haynes Automobile Company. Mr. Seiberling is one of the leading automobile men of the nation, and his judgment can be relied upon. Here is what he says:

"In recent weeks there has been some agitation in certain trade circles, relative to a drop in automobile prices. To such agitation, my straightforward reply is that the prices of automobiles

will not come down for some time. In other words, as far as it is possible for us to look into the future for the making of price predictions, we can see no possibility of any reduction in the price of automobiles."

"Today, as always, material and labor are the controlling factors in the cost of automobile production. Of materials, steel and iron form the basic metals for the manufacture of the automobile. Experts in the steel and iron industries state that the price of these two commodities cannot fall for a long time to come. The inability of our transportation system to function properly in moving the nation's steel and iron output is the basis of this prediction. Labor, the other determining factor in the cost of automobile production, will not accept any reduction in wages, and it is useless to look for a decrease in cost in this direction."

"These broad economic conditions, coupled with the fact that practically all automobile companies have on hand large inventories of stock that enter into the manufacture of cars, make it mandatory that the price of the fair-priced automobile remain fixed for some time to come."

Mr. Seiberling's message is frank, logical and to the point. If you have delayed purchasing your new series Haynes car in the hope that the prices would fall, we would suggest that you place your order with us immediately so as to insure prompt delivery on the date you specify.

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AMBITION AIMS OF THE SILVA CABINET

Portuguese Ministry Proposed to Harness Douro Falls, to Intensify Colonial Interests and to Lower the Cost of Food

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—While the da Silva Government was trembling, it was observed that one of the few even moderately definite items in its program which has been condemned so much for vagueness, was the intention to conduct extensive improvements at the port of Leixoes. This, as everybody knows who has traveled in the direction of Portugal, is the somewhat scrappy and disordered looking place at the mouth of the river which serves as the real port for Oporto and at which all the big vessels stop. Leixoes, two or three miles from the city, properly developed, has without doubt enormous prospects, and, even as it is, it is a common saying in those parts that the lap round about, rough as it seems, is the most valuable, prospectively, in Portugal, and shrewd men are picking up pieces of it here and there as investments. However, ideas of this kind must always be subject to the acquisition by Portugal of an entirely different kind of Republican ministry from those with which she has been so feebly served in recent times, and the suggestion of the ministry of Antonio Maria da Silva that it would get along with such important business as this and see it through was regarded in most quarters as quaint.

At the same time the government intimated its intention to carry through a scheme of which Portugal has dreamed for ages, namely, the harnessing of the Douro Falls for the purpose of gathering electric energy therefrom, as to the rights to which a Portuguese commission is already arguing with the Spanish Government in Madrid. Also, carried away by enthusiasm for its own projects, and seeing no limit to them, it was announced that the ministry would present a scheme for the intensification of colonial interests, would introduce a system of education for workmen, would bring about the cheapening of food-stuffs and increase agricultural production. How it proposed to do any of these things was not explained, and critics insisted that the career of the Ministry would be cut short before it had even time to write the titles to any of them, and that therefore, wise in its generation, it would not take even the preliminaries in the various matters.

Vagueness of Program

Still, of course, a government must say something about its intentions. Mr. Grano, chief of the Liberal minority, and Alvaro Castro, leader of the reconstructive group, while complaining of the vagueness of it all, at the same time expressed their disbelief in the capacity of the government to do anything that they named in their program. The leader of the Populars declared that Mr. Costa Junior had accepted the office of Minister of Labor against the desires of the Labor Party. Some sardonic criticism in regard to the declaration of intention to start educating the working classes was inevitable in the circumstances. Less money was spent on education in Portugal than, as one might say, on anything. According to the last budget figures, some 3500 contos were attributed to education, but some of this money was saved, while 13,000 contos were set apart for the army.

Cynics will say that it is not to the interest of the politicians of the present strain to get the people educated, for such things as are happening now, the machinations of the politicians and the tricks they are playing with the country, could not occur if the people knew half of what they might easily be told by newspapers of what is going on. The strength of the intriguers and those who are trifling with the prosperity and even the very existence of the country, lies in the fact that only a very small proportion of the people can read. Anyone who takes a walk into the country on the outskirts of Lisbon on any of these days, or rather evenings, may often see at some cottage door in this period of civilization in this western European country, the most learned fellow in the village reading out the news from one of the newspapers to a little gathering round him of those who are not so skilled—reading it rather badly, but all the same somewhat discreetly, as it has been presumed, as to the character of the intelligence thus unfolded. So is the opinion of the electorate shaped. Some politicians, seeing the results of education in other countries, are held not to consider it advantageous to their interest that many more contos should be spent upon it.

Wider Basis Needed

But it is the settled conviction of sophisticated observers that there is no chance for Portugal upon the lines

of her present politics and programs, prepared by parties after the manner of this one, the fate of which was already written so plainly in the attitude of other parties. All of calm and impartial intelligence agree that the Republican government must be established on a wider basis, and that all the best classes of thought and opinion must be brought into it. The existing parties and sections must cease their useless and absurd rivalries and must combine on some solid basis, and the monarchists, however, much they may be distrusted, must be brought into some interest and service.

This latter is the point most constantly discussed, particularly among the leading question of the political amnesty with which the government, no matter what ministry may be in command, is constantly troubled. The Portuguese prisons are packed with these monarchist political prisoners, and until lately, as was reported from time to time in this newspaper, their numbers were being added to continually, with occasional causes celebrated in this connection as with the gorgeous episode of the army, navy and police hunting down Theophile Duarte, former Governor of the Cape Verde Islands in an outhouse of a back street in Lisbon, singing the Republican hymn on his capture, and finally, after trial, being obliged to let him go, as the poor man had really committed no offense except that he had come into Lisbon on horseback when, known to be royalist, he had been warned not to do so.

But, in the administration of justice to the royalist suspects, the authorities of the Republic are not always so correct, and the disparities that have been forced have excited the strongest criticism. Young Almeida, son of Moiva de Almeida, controller of the monarchist newspaper "O Dia," was sentenced to 15 years' exile, largely, as it is believed, because his father had pursued a tortuous political course and, having been instrumental in the downfall of the monarchy, became afterward a violent critic of the new Republic. On the other hand, for equal offense, such as it was, Azevedo Contino, with a good African war record behind him and tried by a jury of officers, was acquitted. The prisons are mainly full of monarchists who were concerned with the rising of a year and a half ago. From the stern republican point of view their offense was no doubt a grave one, but they have been given no trial, fair or otherwise.

Demand for Amnesty

Now, for some time past, there has been the demand for the amnesty, and the government has trifled with the subject. First, it has been declared that there should be amnesty and Parliament would deal with the matter; then that there should not be. But clearly there can be no political settlement in Portugal until this question is disposed of, and the monarchists brought into some kind of sympathy, as was the case in the time of Sidonio Pais. Except during his period as President no monarchist as such has had a seat in the Republican Parliament. Lately the monarchists have shown a highly agreeable disposition, and have issued a proclamation to their people calling upon them to be orderly and to support the government in its difficulties. This was evidently a move of conciliation with the amnesty in view. During the last few weeks, however, the debate upon the Amnesty Bill has at last been opened in some desultory manner in the Chamber.

Until this question is settled the other gigantic problems of Portugal cannot be tackled. The finance problem is continually more acute, and it is realized everywhere that before any other great reforms can be attempted, there must be a drastic dealing with the public services which are so enormously swollen. It was recently declared in the Chamber that there are such vast numbers of useless and workless civil servants that 8000 of them have no chairs and desks at which to sit and could not do any work even if the disposition seized them to attempt the earning of their salaries. English at Basel

A glance at the list of students who matriculated at the University of Basel in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries will show that a connection between British and Swiss universities is no novelty. Many of those who studied in Basel during the latter half of the sixteenth century were later distinguished statesmen or divines.

Sir Francis Knollys, related to Queen Elizabeth through his wife, and one of the custodians of Mary Queen

PLAN TO EXCHANGE STUDENTS BEGUN

Bureau for Exchange of British, American and Swiss Students Open in London and Berne

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—Much interest is felt in Austrian educational circles in movement now going on in Switzerland for the exchange of British, American and Swiss students. Bureau for the promotion of this work have been opened in London and Berne, and it is hoped that some practical results will soon follow. Since the Austrian universities can offer fully as much and in some departments far more than the Swiss, there would seem to be no good reason why British and American students cannot be attracted to Vienna, where they would be assured of a most hearty welcome.

Formerly many Swiss students went to Germany, not only because of the language, but chiefly because the regulations and courses of study obtaining in a German university greatly resemble those in a Swiss university. The equal length of the terms at a Swiss and German university, the relative low cost of living, together with the arrangement whereby terms kept by a university in one country counted for the purpose of examination for degrees in the other, made it comparatively easy for a Swiss student to visit a German university in the past. The question of ways and means to obtain this end should not be a difficult one.

IMPROVED POSITION ON INDIAN FRONTIER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The position of the students in the French speaking universities was not so favorable, with the consequence that fewer students visited French universities; however, far-reaching changes have recently been made in this direction. The British universities were much in the same position. Against the Swiss two semesters—October to March, April to July—the British academic year is divided into three terms; then there is the cost of residence, which is considerably higher than at a Swiss university. In addition the difference between the two systems of education, and the fact that little or nothing has been done until quite recently toward a general recognition for matriculation as between the different universities of the countries, have all tended to hamper an exchange of students.

During the past year much quiet pioneer work has been done, in the hope of bringing the universities of the countries nearer together and to promote the exchange of students. In England the Universities Bureau of the British Empire has rendered valuable assistance, and a bureau for the Swiss universities has been formed in Berne. The question of matriculation has been practically settled, so that students from British universities can matriculate and take degrees in Swiss universities, under similar conditions to those laid down for Swiss students. It is hoped that Swiss students will make use of the advantages offered by the British universities to "Research Students." A start has been made and it is hoped that the many difficulties and problems with which the future will have to deal may be solved satisfactorily, and the universities be drawn nearer to each other, to the mutual advantage of all those seeking by means of higher education to fit themselves for service in the cause of science and of their fellows.

The Wana Waizis are also being influenced by these events, and the obvious advantages which the settled tribes are now enjoying seems to be having its effect on their defiant attitude.

In the course of his proclamation

MAGYARS FACING ANOTHER CRISIS

Ivan Hejjas, Hungary's "Most Significant Factor," Said to Be Organizing Attack on Budapest

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At the time of writing the political situation in Hungary is very serious. Detachments of officers are preparing to advance on Budapest. The situation is rendered more critical by the existence of "Hungary Astir." This society of enthusiasts, whose object is to bring about complete disorder in Hungarian social conditions, and which is working with all possible means at the restoration of the thousand-year old Magyar Empire, which wishes to expel the Jews from the Magyar State in order to make room for the Magyars who have withdrawn elsewhere, is giving financial support to all kinds of agitators. A number of the latter were sent to Slovakia for the purpose of spreading a Magyar irredenta there, and inciting the Slovaks against the Czechs. This society has now become the object of police proceedings, instigated by the government, so as to put a stop to its activities, and thus end the disturbances which are occurring in Hungary every day.

There is every indication that the present government crisis will be solved neither by the Administration, nor by the National Assembly, nor by the majority of parties, but by the chief and most significant factor of present-day Hungary—Ivan Hejjas.

An Army of Peasants

Hejjas, the son of a peasant from Kecskemet, Admiral Horthy's best officer, is organizing troops against Budapest. It is asserted that he has the support of all the peasantry in the lowland regions. His army consists of 20,000 peasants, detachments of officers, and auxiliary forces derived from "Hungary Astir." He desires to get the power into his own hands, to avenge himself upon those by whom his assassination was threatened, and those members of the government who have ventured to demand "the establishment of judicial order." He desires to dissolve the National Assembly, which proposed to disband the detachments of officers. On June 20 he sent a proclamation to Mr. Simonyi, the Magyar Prime Minister, in which the latter's government was sharply criticized.

In the course of his proclamation

he asks: "What has been the work of the government hitherto?" This question he answers as follows: "Under foreign influence, in the service of foreign interests, it has falsely represented law and order, and with this same foreign influence, with an enemy occupation, with a foreign blockade, it has terrorized the Magyar population. We also desire and demand law and order, but we protest against the state of things which enables foreign Jews under the cloak of law and order to continue freely in their subversive work."

At the close of his proclamation, Lieutenant Hejjas says: "With the organized millions of Magyars in the lowland regions supporting me, I call upon the government to hand in its resignation immediately. Let it make room for people of a firm will and with strong hands, whose labor will be directed toward the restoration of old Christian Hungary. Whether the government would not or could not keep its promise—this is a matter to be decided by the judgment of the nation; but we assure the government that the nation has watched its work, and will be relentless in passing judgment."

Lieutenant Hejjas, who is a close friend of Admiral Horthy, has had millions of copies of this proclamation printed, and they have been distributed in the streets of Budapest by officers. The endeavors and action of Lieutenant Hejjas must be observed with the closest attention. All signs indicate that coup d'état is being prepared in Budapest.



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BRITISH PALESTINE POLICY IS OUTLINED

Complete Religious Liberty Will Be Maintained and a Civilian Administration for the Country Will Be Established

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Herbert Samuel, having been appointed High Commissioner for Palestine, was recently received by the King, who bestowed upon him the honor of knighthood, investing him also with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the British Empire.

It is of interest at this time to quote the statement which Sir Herbert Samuel has made on the question of British policy in Palestine. "It is," he stated, "a high task to aid in the upbuilding of the Holy Land. I have accepted it gratefully. On my arrival in Palestine I shall make a public statement of the policy in some detail. Meantime I would wish to make known the general principles which will be followed by the administration.

Sacred Places Respected

"Complete religious liberty will be maintained in Palestine. The places sacred to the great religions will remain in the control of the adherents of those religions. A civilian administration for the country will be at once established. The higher ranks will consist of British officials of ability and experience. The other ranks will be open to the local population irrespective of creed. Order will be firmly enforced. The economic development of the country will be actively promoted."

In accordance with the decision of the allied and associated powers, measures will be adopted to reconstruct the Jewish national home in Palestine. The yearnings of the Jewish people for 2000 years, of which the modern Zionist movement is the latest expression, will at last be realized. The steps taken to this end will be consistent with a scrupulous respect for the rights of the present non-Jewish inhabitants.

Room for Larger Population

The country has room for a larger population than it now contains, and Palestine, properly provided with roads, railways, harbors, and electric power, with the soil more highly cultivated, the waste lands reclaimed, forests planted, and, with town and village industries encouraged, can maintain a large additional population not only without hurt, but, on the contrary, with much advantage to the present inhabitants. Immigration of the character that is needed will be admitted into the country in proportion as its development allows employment to be found.

"Above all, educational and spiritual influences will be fostered, in the hope that once more there may radiate from the Holy Land moral forces of service to mankind. These are the purposes which, under the high superintendence of the League of Nations, the British Government, in the exercise of its mandate for Palestine, will seek to promote."

Forts May Be Revived

On the eve of his departure for Palestine, the High Commissioner was entertained by the executive of the Zionist organization, at the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, Dr. Weizmann presiding over a distinguished gathering. In replying to the oration accorded him, Sir Herbert Samuel stated that he would claim to hold the sincere desire to promote the well-being of the Arab peoples. In the past they had, with Jewish help, kept alive the torch of learning.

They hoped in these later days, he said, that the greatness of their fortunes might be revived, for they wished to see a strong, successful state as the eastern neighbor of Palestine, and in Palestine itself it must be their task to promote, to the utmost of their power, the well-being and prosperity of the Muhammadan and the Christian populations of that country. It would be unworthy of the British Empire, he considered, and of the best ideals of Jewry, if Jewish influence in Palestine did not result in raising the standard of comfort and well-being of the non-Jewish population. His task would be to exercise in the conduct of affairs the virtues of impartiality rightly understood.

Premier's Personal Interest

There would be difficulties, but anyone who had been 25 years in British politics, and seven years in the Cabinet, would rejoice to find difficulties of a fresh kind. He hoped and he believed, that he would be able, successfully, to discharge his task. The credit for the new chapter in Jewish history, he said, belonged largely to the British Government. The Prime Minister took the keenest personal interest in the successful development of this recent addition to the orbit of the British Empire. Mr. Balfour, whose name would imperishably be associated with the movement, Lord Curzon, and Lord Robert Cecil, had

proved worthy champions of a wise policy. Their efforts, however, would have been futile, but for the British soldier, led by the martial genius of Lord Allenby.

"When housing and employment problems were on their way to be settled," continued Sir Herbert, "emigration would be permitted, but until the bounds of Palestine had been fixed, and the mandate sanctioned by the League of Nations, the full scale of economic development would not be possible. It was not likely to be more than a few months before that stage would be attained. In the meantime, active beginnings could be made in many directions."

NEW ZEALAND MAY HAVE WAGE INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The New Zealand waterside workers recently concluded a new agreement with the employers of waterside labor, and the fact that they secured a substantial increase in wages is reacting on other occupations in the country. Much of the waterside labor is unskilled and scarcely any of it can be regarded as highly skilled. Yet the waterside workers, pursuing militant methods and refusing to negotiate under the industrial arbitration law, have been able to obtain higher wages than are paid in many of the skilled trades. The rates for general cargo work (varying slightly at different ports) are now approximately 2s. 3d. an hour from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; 3s. 4d. an hour from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m.; and 3s. 11d. an hour from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. Higher rates are allowed for handling coal, frozen meat and other special cargoes. Work on Sundays and holidays is to be paid for at the ordinary rate plus a special rate of 5s. an hour, reducible to 2s. 6d. an hour in certain cases. Work done after midday on Saturdays counts as night overtime.

These rates are paid for casual labor, and a comparison with the wages of men who are assured of regular employment is not fair. But the mere statement of the hourly rates is a challenge to skilled tradesmen, who see unskilled workers brought up to their level, and the waterside agreement is giving a fillip to wages generally. The tendency of the wages of unskilled workers to approach closely or even exceed the wages of skilled labor is causing anxiety among employers and also among the more thoughtful workers. Apprenticeship is being discouraged and discontent is being sown in the ranks of the most stable sections of workers, who have been content so far to make their claims through the Arbitration Court.

It is becoming clear that wages generally have got to rise in New Zealand, in order to keep pace with new prices and new standards. A large part of the increase in the cost of living must be regarded as permanent, and a corresponding percentage must be added to wages, which must further benefit by the increased wealth and prosperity of the country. The average increase in wages since 1914 has not been far short of 25 per cent, but the cost of living has advanced well over 50 per cent, so that there is a lot of leeway to make up. Whether or not the necessary readjustments can be made without serious industrial trouble remains to be seen. A hopeful move is a proposal for a national conference of employers and workers, to survey the whole field and attempt the framing of a general policy. This proposal came originally from the workers. It has not secured unanimous endorsement, but the conference is not likely to be very long delayed.

JAPANESE UNION IS REFUSED A CHARTER

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—No charter has been issued the Hawaiian Federation of Labor, which called the strike early this year of laborers on the sugar plantations of the island of Oahu, but it is intended to issue one, says a letter which has been received by the Honolulu local of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association from Frank Morrison, national secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, District of Columbia. Recently the local branch of the Marine Engineers Association passed a resolution protesting against the issuance of a charter to the Japanese labor organization, by the national body at Washington. The resolution pointed out that the federation is an allied one and that it is controlled by Japanese.

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WHAT TO DO WITH COAL OF INDIA

Committee Recommends Collieries Control by Department Under Conservation Board

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—The Indian coalfields committee, which has been sitting for some months, has now completed its report, and the main recommendation is that the collieries should be placed under the control of a new department, which should be created, under the direction of a coal conservation board. This department should have power to regulate the dimensions of pillars and galleries, to veto any extensions which would be likely to lead to a waste of coal unnecessarily, to prohibit the extraction of pillars under conditions likely to lead to a collapse, and to decide when and how pillars should be cut. A special staff would be appointed to check and supervise all operations, and these officials would have access to all mines, and the only option the coal owner would have in the matter of obeying their orders, would be to forward a written appeal to the board. In any case of dispute, therefore, the time wasted would be anything from six weeks to six months, and it is quite obvious that such delays and complications would not improve the finances of the coal industry.

A Wasteful Method

The coal in the Indian collieries is worked in a destructive and wasteful manner, and the coal owners have never denied that this is so, but what they do maintain is that such a method is forced upon them, and that the only remedy for them to be enabled to obtain a reasonable price for their coal. At present the price of coal is such that the colliery owners are, they say, compelled to work very cheaply to get the coal without much expense and to abandon the rest. The owners have often deplored this state of affairs and asked for reform, but the path is declared to be blocked by the government. The coal industry in India is in a peculiar position and the owners are not able to do as other industrial firms do and demand a price which will really repay them. The key to the whole situation is that the government, as owners of the railways, can control the price of coal.

In India the government is by far the largest customer of the collieries and therefore its patronage is practically essential to any large mine, but the government has eliminated from the situation any chance of competitive purchase and in effect, therefore, it really controls the price of coal. Government coal is bought through one agent and the collieries have to compete with one another for his favor, with the result that the government obtains coal at an absurdly cheap rate and the collieries, it is claimed, are compelled to work cheaply and wastefully in consequence. If any colliery tried to kick against the prices, the government can always bring them to reason by means of the trump card which it always holds, namely the control of the wagon supply. Consequently, to lose the favor of government means that the supply gradually dwindles away, and without wagons there is no use in bringing up coal.

The Only Remedy

The only remedy is, it is claimed, to abolish this close market of the government and to give the collieries a reasonable price for their coal, but the committee which the government appointed, instead of recommending this, has advocated even more control on the part of the government. The existing control has reduced the collieries to poorly paying concerns, and if more control is introduced in order to force the collieries to work on less wasteful lines, it looks as if a good many would close down and the work of all will inevitably be greatly retarded. Not only is government control over the

working to be established, but an eight annas per ton duty is to be imposed on all coal and coke. The coal industry is already being crushed by the weight of government control; it asks for relief and is given—a tax!

Such, then, is the point of view of the coal owners. The committee's opinion evidently was that the collieries could be run very much more economically, but that no reforms could be expected without state interference, and that the best method for this to take would be along the lines of a controlling authority in order to insure conservation and economic extraction. The committee also recommended that any ample and steady supply of wagons should be maintained. With regard to the contention that such a control would be an unjustifiable infringement of private rights, the committee declared that this argument did not hold good with regard to an industry such as coal, which was a national asset, and that, therefore, no one had a right to injure the resources of the country with regard to a commodity on which so many manufacturing and commercial interests depended. The coal owners at present can, and do, waste this valuable national asset without restriction, and it is now necessary for the government to step in and prevent this dissipation of the country's resources.

BALUCHISTAN LINE NOW ENTERS PERSIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—The Baluchistan administrative report contains some interesting information with regard to the development of the Nukshi railway extension and its effect on trade. Rail-head has now been pushed up as far as Duzdab, which is well within Persian territory, and about 581 miles from Meshed. The nearest important town is Neh, 173 miles distant across the desert, and the route is not a very easy one for caravans. Moreover, in recent times the rate of camel hire has risen to unprecedented heights, due to the demand for transport by the British force in eastern Persia. In spite of these difficulties, the railway has had a considerable effect on, not only the diversion of trade, but also its volume.

Previous to the construction of the new line the trade route between India and Herat lay by way of Chaman and Kandahar. It is now being diverted to Kund, a station about halfway between Nukshi and Duzdab. This, by the way, is causing no little displeasure to the Afghan officials, as by this route the trade escapes the import or export and transit duties usually levied at Kandahar. At present the stretch of desert hampers direct communications with Meshed and Seistan, but in spite of this the new railway is having no little effect on the Persian trade, which can no longer rely on supplies from either Russia or Germany. For instance, the Persian wool exports, which in former years used to go by caravan to the ports on the Gulf, are now taking various routes to the stations on the new line.

Whether or not the new trade route will rise to great importance in the future cannot now be determined; it depends largely on the course of events in Germany and Russia, and the continuance of any necessity for keeping up the line principally for military purposes, since for such it was really constructed. At present the Bolshevik menace is too near Persia to allow any decrease in military strength, but should this subside and the line become available mainly for commercial purposes, it is not too much to say that there will be an enormous increase in the volume of trade along this route. Traders are already clamoring to take advantage of it. The two important improvements which are required are the organization of a system of camel hire at fixed government rates, and the bridging of the desert interval between Duzdab and Neh. The first of these is now being considered by the government and the second should be greatly retarded by the Anglo-Persian Agreement.

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EMIR SAID INTENT ON AIDING SYRIA

Emir Declares Help of France Is Necessary to Securing Full Development of the Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Emir Said, in returning to this country, represented himself as the sincere friend of France. Says the "Reveil," "We have no motive for being annoyed by this, whatever suspicion we may have as to the spontaneity and disinterestedness of such a sentiment. We are at present sufficiently occupied with our own affairs not to seek to know what will happen at Damascus. In so far as our claims are not at stake, we can wish good luck to the Emir, if that gives him pleasure."

In the course of an interview which the Emir recently gave to the "Tunisian Dispatch" on his arrival in Tunis, he said:

"I am going to Beirut and Damascus. Disorder reigns, injustice is raging, but I have the certitude that I shall contribute powerfully to the reestablishment of order and to the uplifting of Syria."

"How do you expect this uplift to take place?" he was asked.

"By union between the Muhammadians and Christians, an indispensable union. If Feisal basely unchained fanaticism in defiance of the lofty principles of tolerance and fraternity appertaining to the Mussulman religion, I think that I, grandson of Abdel Kader, who represents a tradition of generosity and justice, am better pledge of the perfect understanding which exists among all the Syrian elements."

"How ought the Syria of the future to be constituted?"

"It can only be one and indivisible; no compartments, no zones opposing themselves to one another; Syria must be grouped under such a power as will do its utmost to further the fullest development of a country liberated from oppression. But it is not possible to assure this power without the assistance, the counsel, the help of one of the great allied powers, and the power for which Syrians call with all their hearts, is France, none but France."

POLAND AS KEYSTONE OF BARRIER STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Professor Wilden-Hart, lecturing recently to the Polish Circle at the Lyceum Club, declared that "upon the independence and safety of northeastern Europe depends the safety, not only of our own empire, but of the whole world." "Germany," he said, "was working towards the conquest of Europe within the next 10 or 15 years, by means of the enormous resources, both human and material, which she would acquire from a Germanized Russia."

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WHY POLES FIGHT THE SOVIET ARMIES

Authority States That Nation Had to Make Buffer Tract of Land to Protect the Poles From the Bolshevik Menace

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor has had the opportunity of a series of conversations with Polish statesmen. Mr. Grabski was one of them and whatever may be thought about the wisdom of the Polish advance against the Bolsheviks there cannot be any possible doubt about the sincerity of the views of these leaders of the Polish people.

To one of them—a man occupying a responsible position—the direct question was put: "Why did Poland risk its whole future by engaging in military adventures which might have been expected to end disastrously? Why did Poland not direct her attention rather to the consolidation of her newly-won position among the nations?"

"It is unfortunately true," was the reply, "that Poland is ardent. She has many faults, but they are all faults that spring from enthusiasm. I myself would make any sacrifice"—it was impossible to disbelieve him as one looked at his glowing eyes—"for my country. Every real Pole would make no matter what sacrifice which would help his country. We believed that it was absolutely necessary that Poland should be protected from Bolshevism.

Existence Menaced

"Our national existence was menaced. We had to make a buffer tract of territory around our land. We wanted to liberate the Ukraine. We wanted to clear a space around us, for if Bolshevism once entered and disorganized our people, it would be difficult to say what might not happen."

"Poland," he continued, "is still in a period of reconstruction. There were three kinds of Poles; some of them had lived under the Russian régime, some under the Austrian Empire, and some of them were more or less Germanized. In spite of the spirit of nationality which we maintained, it is not easy to weld together such divergent elements. There are all kinds of internal troubles, lack of foodstuffs, of raw materials, lack of a perfected system of administration."

"It has been objected," said the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "that Poland became drunk with success, and instead of being content with her newly-found liberty desired to expand at the expense of her neighbors—the Czechoslovaks, the Lithuanians and other peoples. Even if these ambitions were justified, was it politic to attempt to realize them?"

"There is," admitted the Polish representative, "some truth in that contention. It may be we have not been altogether wise. But we felt ourselves deserted by our allies. England, for example, seemed to grow cold towards us, and France did not aid us. We felt that only our own exertions would save us, that we had to fight for the preservation of our freedom."

Surrounded by Enemies

"On one side is Germany, on the other is Russia, and there are others who are not friendly to us. In order that Poland should be viable, it is necessary that she should be sufficiently large. Little nations will have a hard time, economically and politically. Our national life has been extinguished for so long that we almost frantically sought to give ourselves breathing-space. The best way of defending ourselves against Bolshevism was to put as much room between ourselves and the Bolsheviks as possible."

Throughout all these conversations the fear of Bolshevism was the uppermost thought. It was expressed again and again, and it must be confessed that another note which constantly recurred was distrust of the Jews who abound in Poland.

What was urged was a strong alliance. Poland is, according to this political conception, to take the place of Russia in the European scheme. Commercially, also, the closest cooperation was asked for with England. There are, it is represented, so many natural resources which are yet unworked in Poland and only the experts of other countries can help to secure them.

"What of America?"

"If America, too, would help us, we should be deeply grateful. It would be profitable for America to do so, for we should be content to work our hardest for anybody who would really assist us to build up our unhappy country, torn in pieces for so many years, and now struggling for a permanent place in the councils of the nations."

Mr. Grabski in his personal observations endorsed the plea for assistance of every possible kind. He declared that the situation was exceedingly grave, but insisted that Poland could not have done otherwise than defend herself against the menace that came from Russia. Fighting in Russia is not like fighting on the western front. The armies sway backwards and forwards, and are not immobile and stationary in trenches. In these circumstances it was impossible for the Polish army to remain within its own frontiers. It had to penetrate as far as possible into enemy territory. That was one of the inevitable conditions of warfare of this kind. It should not, therefore, be made a reproach that Poland went outside its own boundaries.

Poland Needs Help

Mr. Grabski also asked that more sympathetic understanding should be given to the arduous task that con-

fronts this young and inexperienced nation. She should be helped to her feet by the Allies and not criticized and deserted. If the integrity of Poland is in peril, Poles will rise up to the last man in defense of their patrimony. Political quarrels at home will be sunk and true unity will be attained.

It was impossible to listen to these appeals without feeling that the statesmen in such settled countries as France and England have failed to take into consideration the character of many of the problems that Poland had to face and have been rather too harsh in their criticisms. It is, indeed, possible that Poland has committed serious blunders, but then, European history of the last two years is full of blunders committed by statesmen in quite other circumstances than those in which Poland finds herself.

CINEMA TO HELP IN RESTORING FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—An interesting development of the cinema as a means of instructing the French farmer in modern methods has just taken place in France. Perhaps it did not require much imagination to conceive this new use of the cinema, but nevertheless one is always pleasantly surprised to find that unorthodox ways are adopted by governments.

It is to J. H. Ricard, who is the Minister of Agriculture, that France owes this innovation. The enormous interest that is being taken in restoring France's fields to their old productivity, nay to greatly increase the yield of crops that the soil is capable of giving, has already been noted in The Christian Science Monitor. It is worth repeating, however, that no pains are being spared to make France at least self-supporting again in cereals. Nothing that will help in this direction is being neglected.

Mr. Ricard had the happy idea, then, of opening a public competition. The public was invited to send in the scenarios of films susceptible of arousing fresh interest in agricultural usages and of instructing the grower in his business, of shaking him out of his conservative and obsolete ways.

The competition will close at the end of this year and every two months there will be a meeting of the jury to examine the projects submitted and to put them when desirable into instant practice. But precautions are being taken against any disclosure to the detriment of those who are desirous of winning prizes. The scenarios will be worked up by the film firms and exploited as though proper. There is every latitude left to the competitors as to the method of treatment and even as to subject, but certain indications are given which show the lines on which the government hopes to work in order to bring about this renaissance of French agriculture, already in danger of failing behind its condition before the war, and certainly seriously injured by the war.

It is not necessary to be didactic or directly instructive. That must always be the object of the films, but this end can be admirably reached by artistic, by amusing, by emotional films. Indeed the more attractive the treatment the better.

The list of subjects, as set out officially, includes: How to overcome the scarcity of labor power. The use of machinery. Manures at the farm. Care in their employment. How to produce fine vegetables. Gathering of fruits. Their packing, expeditation, and sale. Liberated regions. How to reconstruct. Importance of machinery.

"I counsel competitors" said the Minister, "to construct little romances in which may be shown the best methods of farm work. It is proposed to send round traveling cinemas which will make short sojourns in every village, in every hamlet, and if possible in every farm of France. Centers will be set up from which the films will be sent out, and these centers will be worked by the local people themselves.



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BOSTON

LABOR MAY JOIN THE COOPERATORS

British Authority Says Alliance or Affiliation With Trade Unions Is Almost Certain

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—Before the Cooperative Annual Congress meets again the cooperative movement will, by means of sectional and district conferences, have fully discussed and it is expected, have made up its mind on the proposed Cooperative and Labor Alliance, this year's congress having decided on this course as a means of getting the full and considered judgment of the movement.

Asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor what he thought would be the result of this decision, S. F. Perry, secretary of the Cooperative Party, replied: "Alliance or affiliation with the Labor Party and the trade union movement is practically certain. In fact the issue now before the movement is not whether political representation is desirable—that seems to be pretty generally admitted—but whether the Cooperative Party shall preserve its own identity while working with the trade union and Labor movements, or become directly affiliated with the Labor Party. Personally, I think alliance is preferable to affiliation, and I have no doubt the movement will so decide."

Cooperative Party in House

"Whatever the results of the recent lobbying of the members of the House of Commons on the question of proposed application of the Corporation Profits Tax to Cooperative Socialists will be, of one thing I feel certain, and that is that the lobbying experience of the 1000 delegates who represented the whole of the cooperative movement, will have done much to strengthen their conviction that a strong Cooperative Party inside the House is more and more a necessity."

"The proposals of the Royal Commission on Income Tax to tax the surplus funds of cooperative societies has thoroughly roused the movement, and as a result an increased number of societies are subscribing to the Cooperative Party's funds. Our polling strength at Paisley and Stockport has, I believe, also had its good effect on the movement. Paisley proved that our speakers had the facts, figures, and results of 70 years of cooperative distribution and production to offer.

Stockport Encouraging
"As for Stockport, although I, as the Cooperative candidate, was unsuccessful, the local Cooperative Party has every reason to be encouraged, for we polled 14,000 votes, and this in a borough where a Cooperative candi-

date had never before been run. Sir Leo Money got 16,000 votes, thus making a total of Cooperative and Labor votes of 30,000—not a bad poll considering the fact that the Coalitionists each with two votes were united in supporting a Liberal and a Unionist. Our poll shows that if the Coalitionists fall out, there is an excellent chance of victory. In fact the chairman of the Conservative Party told me at the counting of the votes that it was clearly recognized by the Coalitionists that Liberal and Conservative unity alone would keep Cooperation and Labor out."

"There is certainly a future for the Cooperative Party," continued Mr. Perry, "and I look forward with confidence to the time when the Cooperative movement will be strongly represented at Westminster. We hope to put 20 candidates in the field at the next general election, who will be run on a purely Cooperative ticket, and who will, thanks to the understanding which exists between us and the Labor and trade union movements, stand an excellent chance of securing a majority of the votes in their constituencies."

"While I believe an alliance between the Trade Unions Congress Parliamentary Committee, the Labor Party, and the Cooperative Party to be imperative, I do not want the Cooperative Party to lose its identity by affiliation, as the Cooperative movement is too great and has too distinct a message to deliver."

RECENT PROGRESS IN THERMO-ELECTRICITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Prof. C. A. F. Benedicks, Ph.D., of Stockholm University, lecturing before the Institute of Metals recently on "Recent Progress in Thermo-Electricity," gave a short summary of his theoretical views upon the metallic conduction of electricity which explained many matters not made clear by the former electron theory. A consequence of this new theory was that one has to conclude that even in single homogeneous metal, thermo-electric currents do occur; hitherto such currents were believed to be produced only when two different metals were present. Professor Benedicks gave a concise demonstration of the most important experimental evidence of the truth of this conclusion, utilizing for this purpose various metals.

In liquid mercury, he said, it had been possible for him definitely to prove the existence of thermo-electric currents, thus disproving the negative results of previous workers. A consequence of what the lecturer termed his "homogeneous thermo-electric effect" was that there must exist the reverse effect, the "homogeneous electro-thermics effect," including as a special case the well-known Thomson effect. The reality of this effect was duly made clear. A specially interesting demonstration was of a new rotating thermo-electric apparatus made entirely of copper and rotating in a

Stockport Encouraging
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magnetic field, the driving force originating solely from unequal heating, by means of a tiny gas jet, of thin strips of copper. The point at which the new knowledge brought forward by Professor Benedicks might have some practical interest, lay in the possibility of reducing the thermal conductivity of metals by insulated subdivision into fine wires without impairing the electrical conductivity.

ROAD-BUILDING BOOM IN SOUTHERN STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—This will be the greatest year in the history of good road building the South has ever known. Alabama begins the investment of \$25,000,000 of her own money and \$25,000,000 of federal money in improved highway building to cover a period of 12 years. Louisiana is preparing to issue a \$35,000,000 bond issue, or to appropriate \$3,000,000 a year for 12 years for the same purpose, with the prospect of getting an equal appropriation of federal funds, giving the State \$70,000,000 for better road system. Arkansas will put \$10,000,000 of her own money, and \$10,000,000 of federal funds, into better roads, and Mississippi will try again at the next session of the state Legislature to obtain permission to issue \$25,000,000 in state bonds for better highways, receiving thereby a similar amount from the federal highway appropriations.

The Alabama bond issue is to be repaid by an increase in the license tax on motor vehicles; the Louisiana issue by an increase of one mill in the general taxes; the Arkansas issue by an increase in the general taxes of about one-half of one mill, and the Mississippi issue by a combination of increase in automotive vehicle licenses and a part of the funds from the general taxes.

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Japanese Government, which announced on July 25 the creation of legislative assemblies in Korean provinces as a preliminary step toward granting the Korean people self-government, has promised Formosa, the island territory in the southwestern extremity of the Empire, home rule in the near future, according to a cablegram received from Tokyo by the "Nippu Jiji," a local language newspaper. The cabinet council is to meet soon to take up the Formosan home rule questions and outline plans for putting it into effect.

The island of Formosa formerly belonged to China, but was ceded to Japan by the peace treaty which concluded the Chino-Japanese war of 1894-95. The island at present is ruled by a Governor-General appointed by the Japanese Government.

USE OF BOOKS TO BE ENCOURAGED

"Books for Everybody" the Aim of the American Library Association—Campaign on

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—With the slogan, "Books for Everybody," the American Library Association has

launched a three-year campaign to raise a \$2,000,000 fund to provide library facilities for the 60,000,000 Americans who are still without them.

Cooperating with the existing library agencies, its announcement says, it

will urge increased support for all libraries, strive for better citizenship,

work for the extension of the county library plan, aid in the establishment

of more business and technical libraries, place libraries on vessels of

the American Merchant Marine, main-

tain a clearing house of library in-

formation and conduct a sustained

program that will make the library a

more powerful factor in the life of

every community.

During the war the organization is

said to have distributed more than

7,000,000 books to soldiers, sailors and

marines, and helped to cultivate the

desire to read and study among the

millions who saw service. The enthu-

astic support of prominent men and

women in Paris is securing for that

city a model American public library,

which will make the best literature

and important facts about America available to Parisians.

That good books make good citizens is the conviction of American librarians supporting the movement, who believe that libraries are unfailing Americanization centers. There are now approximately 15,000,000 new Americans in this country, of whom more than 6,000,000 cannot read nor speak English. In addition, millions of American-born do not come in contact with good books, it is pointed out.

Only a small proportion of rural dwellers have access to any adequate collection of books, according to a recent nation-wide study made by the United States Bureau of Education which found that only 794, or 27 per cent. of the 2964 counties in the United States have 5000 volumes or more within their borders. This condition is largely responsible for the growing exodus from the farm and small town. The movement is to establish good libraries in county seats, these central libraries to have branches throughout the county to use public schools and other cen-

ters as distributing points. Book wagons would be operated in farming districts and branch libraries

would be established in villages and towns. There are now less than 200

books open to the 75,000 blind persons

in this country, for whom the associa-

tion is planning to have a greater

production of books in the new uni-

form type.

The association emphasizes the importance and possibility of self-education for those groups of young men and women who have no chance to go to college.

New Modes in Chic Fall Suits

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Women's—Misses'

Very special values for present wear. Features include narrow pleats in back, with silk embroidered arrowheads; medium, long, Eton and cutaway coats, fancy pleats front and back, transverse pleating and flaring panels in front. Silk lined in plain, check or fancy. Many fur trimmed.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

DORMANT STATE OF FOOTWEAR TRADE

Delay in Demand Causes Feeling That Later Orders May Not Be Filled Owing to the Restriction Placed on Output

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The fact that the fall trade in the Boston shoe market is in a dormant state makes many feel that the greater part of the season's business is practically lost. Although a large number of orders may yet be received, the ability to meet such a demand is limited, as any attempt to increase output by extending working hours is prohibited by organized Labor.

The most remarkable feature relating to the shoe trade today is the strength of prices, and inquiries show that they are now in line with leather conditions.

Conditions are convincing that little can be gained by further procrastination on the part of buyers, while a serious loss might result from lack of supply even if the price range as now established should be temporarily depressed.

Packer Hides Market

With kindred markets almost stagnant, activity among the packer hide merchants is not to be expected, particularly when the larger packers are not inclined to meet a situation in which deflation is a conspicuous factor.

The South American hide market is, for the present, a stumbling block in the way of exploiting the native hide business, as it is several cents below domestic quotations, with large stocks to draw from.

With such a strong competitor, and a sluggish demand from the tanners, it is hardly conceivable that the American packer markets should remain so inflexible, especially when they are abundantly stocked with both winter and summer pull-offs.

Sales for the week ended August 1 were reported as aggregating 24,000 June and July native steers at 28 cents. This was very small compared with former seasons or with the accumulating conditions.

Markets are in good shape regarding certain grades; for instance, in light and heavy native steers and native cows. But with an inactive market even moderate stocks look large to the trade.

Tanners still believe that concessions in hide prices must be allowed before hides will move in anything like large quantities.

Leather Markets

The reported improvement in the leather business was not of the general order that makes a market active. Business was good, as far as it went, but the markets soon settled back into the dull condition which has prevailed since early spring.

There is, however, a better feeling, based upon a knowledge that consumption demands supplies. Prices are difficult to quote as quality, selection, and terms largely influence them. Nothing but personal survey and actual offerings will reveal just what can be done. Tanners seem confident that buying will start in earnest during this month. And this feeling is reflected in a firmness of prices in the top grades.

Leading merchants are confident that the market in general has reached the end of deflation, although the low prices now quoted in all raw material markets preclude the possibility of finished leather advancing in the immediate future.

BETTER FEELING IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—Apprehension that there would be war with Russia receded in the City yesterday and the feeling on the stock exchange was more confident. Hesitation in the making of fresh commitments continued and trading in securities remained light. The oil group was mixed with adjustment of accounts in progress. Shell Transport was 6 3-16 and Mexican Eagles 10 9-16.

Steadiness was noted in the gilded section while Russian descriptions were maintained. French loans displayed weakness. Home rails were more stable but Canadians were irregular. Industrials lacked steadiness. Hudsons Bays were 6%. Kafirs were hard on advance in the price for bar gold.

Consols were 4%, British 5s 1929-47 85, British 4% 7%, DeBeers 20%, Rand Mines 2%.

FLOUR PRICES MAY GO STILL LOWER

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—About three weeks ago popular brands of flour were retailing in Boston around \$20 a barrel, the high mark for the year. Current quotations for well-advertised brands are around \$18.50 a barrel. Futures, however, can be bought for materially less, as low as \$17 a barrel in some instances. The recent drop in wheat prices will not be noticeably reflected in the retail price of flour until the first of October, when, it is expected, a substantial price cut will take place.

The local flour market is practically at a standstill. Despite the easier tone in the wheat market and fairly good buying by mills, the market has not yet been placed on a stable basis. There is very little business being transacted in the way of contracting ahead, except in scattered instances where buyers actually need the flour.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	31 1/2	32	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	123	124	123	123 1/2
Am Inter Corp	69 1/2	69 1/2	69	69
Am Loco	94	94	93	93
Am Smelters	53	53	52	52
Am Sugar	118	118	114 1/2	114 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Woolen	82	82	81	81
Anaconda	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Atchison	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
At Gulf & W I	135	135	132	132
Bald Loco	103 1/2	104 1/2	102	102
B & O	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Beth Steel B	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Can Pac	114 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Cent Leather	52	52	51	51
Chandler	82	82	82	82
C. M. & St. P.	32	32	32	32
C. R. I. & Pac	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chino	25	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
Corn Prods	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Crucible Steel	128	128	128	128
Cube Can Sug	37 1/2	38 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
do pdf	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Gen Motors	20 1/2	20	20	20
Goodrich	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Inspiration	45	45	44	44
Ind Paper	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Invaluable Oil	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Kennecott	22	22	21 1/2	21 1/2
Marine	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
do pdf	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Mex Pet	152	154 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Midval	38	38	37 1/2	37 1/2
Mo Pacific	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
N Y Central	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
N Y, N H & H	33 1/2	33 1/2	33	33
No Pacific	75 1/2	75 1/2	75	75
Pan Am Pet	78	80	79 1/2	79 1/2
Pan Am Stock	128	128	128	128
Penn	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Punta Alegre	76	76	74 1/2	74 1/2
Reading	87	87	86 1/2	86 1/2
Rep Iron & St	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Riv Dut of N Y	71 1/2	72	71 1/2	72
Sinclair	24	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
So Pac	90 1/2	91	90 1/2	90 1/2
Studebaker	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Tax & Pac	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Tranx Oil	10	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Un Pac	118	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
U S Realty	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
U S Rubber	82 1/2	83	82 1/2	82 1/2
U S Steel	85 1/2	86	85 1/2	85 1/2
Utah Copper	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Washington	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Willys-Overs	15	16	15	16
Worthington	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Total sales	518,000	shares.		

LIBERTY BONDS

Open High Low Last

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 8 1/2	90.80	90.80	90.70	90.76
Lib 1st 4	85.20	85.40	85.10	85.10
Lib 2d 4	84.50	84.50	84.40	84.40
Lib 3d 4	85.30	85.40	85.10	85.20
Lib 4d 4	84.50	84.50	84.50	84.50
Lib 4th 4	86.00	86.00	85.90	85.90
Vict 4 1/2	95.65	95.65	95.60	95.60
Vict 5 1/2	95.66	95.66	95.51	95.68

FOREIGN BONDS

Open High Low Last

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Belgian 7 1/2	81	81	81	81
City of Paris 6s	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
City of Lyons 6s	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
City of Marseilles 6s	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Swiss rats 8s	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s. 1921	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s. 1922	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s. 1929	85	85	84 1/2	85
Un King 5 1/2s. 1937	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	96 1/2	4
A. Ch. Com	78	1
A. E. B.	84	1
Am Wool pdf	92 1/2	4
Am Zinc	110	1
Arizona Com	94	1
Booth Fish	61 1/2	1
Boston Elec	81 1/2	1
Boston & Me	34 1/2	1
Butte & Sup	16 1/2	1
Cal & Arizona	53 1/2	1
Cal & Hecla	290	1
Copper Range	25 1/	

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

DIEGEL IS LOW MAN AT START

Chicago Entrant in United States Open Golf Championship Covers Inverness Course in 71. With Three Others Showing 72

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOLEDO, Ohio.—A general upset of form was noticeable in the first qualifying round on the United States Open Golf championship tournament, which started on the links of the Inverness Golf Club here yesterday. Of the entrants who were looked upon to cover the 18 holes in 70 or thereabouts, only three, Harry Hampton of the Virginia Country Club and Leo Diegel and Jock Hutchinson of Chicago, lived up to expectations. Diegel had low card with 71, while Hampton and Hutchinson shared with a comparative outsider—R. E. Knepper of Sioux City, Iowa—second honors with 72.

It was a poor day for most of the favorites. W. C. Hagen, the present open champion, registered 78, while J. M. Barnes, 1919 professional title holder, fared one stroke worse. R.

T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, Georgia, runner-up in last year's national championship tournament, secured a 75, as did Harry Vardon, the British star; but Edward Ray, Vardon's running mate could do not better than 80. The championship began under the most favorable weather and ground conditions. Only the "rough" was wet and heavy, and recoveries of balls buried in bunkers were somewhat difficult. The field of competitors was the largest and all points considered, the strongest ever lined up for a United States open event, and the gallery, appreciating the exceptional conditions under which play was being held, responded to every good stroke in masee. The summary:

UNITED STATES OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT
First Qualifying Round

Player	Club	Out In Tl.
Leo Diegel, Chicago	.....	35 36 71
R. E. Knepper, Sioux City	.....	34 38 72
Harry Hampton, Virginia	.....	36 36 72
Douglas Edgar, Druid Hills	.....	35 38 73
L. B. Ayton, Evanston	.....	38 38 73
J. M. Barnes, Toledo	.....	38 38 74
W. E. McElroy, Tulsa	.....	38 38 74
Louis Tellier, Brae Burn	.....	37 37 74
Harry Vardon, England	.....	30 35 75
R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta	.....	34 41 75
Daniel Kenny, New York	40 35 75	
Abe Cunningham, St. Joseph	38 40 75	
C. W. Hackney, Atlantic City	39 38 75	
V. L. Hackbarth, Cincinnati	76	
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago	76	
Harrison Johnston, Toledo	39 37 76	
J. G. Anderson, Sunray	76	
William McFarlane, Port Wash.	42 34 76	
George Sergeant, Scioto Valley	77	
W. L. Loomis, Roxbury	77	
Gilbert Nichols, New York	40 37 77	
Fred McLeod, Columbia	38 40 77	
Peter Walsh, Butler	37 40 77	
Frank Spragg, Montgomery	40 37 77	
A. E. Reid, Ardley	38 39 77	
Charles Rowe, Oakmont	37 40 77	
Jack Gordon, Buffalo	39 38 77	
W. C. Hagen, unattached	40 38 78	
Robert McDonald, Bobolink	40 38 78	
Norman Bell, Toronto	37 41 78	
Charles McKenna, Oak Hill	38 40 78	
G. S. McLean, Redford	37 41 78	
W. C. Fowles Jr., Oakmont	38 40 78	
J. M. Barnes, Sunray Hills	40 39 79	
J. J. Farrell, Quaker Ridge	37 42 79	
Emmet French, Youngstown	36 43 79	
Edward Ray, England	40 40 80	

WASHBURN IS VICTOR OVER DAVIS CUP STAR

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—R. N. Williams 2d, and M. Johnson, of the Davis Cup team, won their matches in the singles play in the annual Newport Casino Lawn Tennis Tournament yesterday, but the third member of the team in the competition, C. F. Garland Jr., went down in straight sets before the rushing tactics of W. F. Washburn.

In view of Washburn's brilliant playing at Seabright and in other tournaments this year the result was not regarded as surprising, for Garland was suffering from lack of practice as he had not touched a racket since he played at Wimbledon, England.

Williams defeated T. R. Peil without much effort, having apparently found his style more readily than had his teammate Johnston, the United States champion, who several times was within a point or two of defeat at the hands of N. W. Niles of Boston.

NOTABLE LIST FOR TITLE TOURNAMENT

NEW YORK. New York—The committee in charge of the annual tournament for the tennis championship of the United States, which begins on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills on August 20, is hard at work recruiting a corps of 200 officials for the matches.

A notable list of players will appear on the courts and more are expected to sign up before entries close August 20.

In addition to W. T. Tilden 2d, W. M. Johnston, R. N. Williams and C. S. Garland Jr., who distinguished themselves abroad this summer, there will be other stars who have been in action here while their fellow countrymen were playing overseas.

California contributes W. E. Davis, Roland Roberts and C. J. Griffen, while from the middle west are Fritz Bastain and John Hennessy of Indianapolis. In addition there must be con-

sidered Lindley Murray, Watson Washburn, Dean Mather, Howard Voshell, Vincent Richards, the Anderson brothers, Willard Botsford, Fred Alexander and N. J. Niles.

In addition to the premier event, the veterans' championship, the father-and-son doubles and the junior and boys' championships will be determined the week of August 30.

REDS, HALVING GAMES, STILL STAND SECOND

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	60	.571
Cincinnati	58	.569
New York	55	.545
Pittsburgh	52	.525
Chicago	52	.518
St. Louis	47	.468
Boston	44	.454
Philadelphia	40	.436

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston 4, Cincinnati 3 (11 innings, first game). Cincinnati 13, Boston 10 (second game). St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 1.

GAMES TODAY

Cincinnati at Boston. Chicago at Brooklyn (two games). Pittsburgh at New York (two games). St. Louis at Philadelphia.

BRAVES AND REDS SPLIT EVEN

BOSTON, Massachusetts—With John Watson pitching, Boston won the first game, 4 to 3, in 11 innings. Both teams slugged heavily in the second, Cincinnati winning, 13 to 10. The scores:

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9-11—R H E
Boston 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—4 9 1
Cincinnati 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3 12 2

Batteries—Watson and O'Neill; Ruether, Sallee and Wingo. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cincinnati 1 2 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0—13 12 1
Boston 3 1 3 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—10 13 1
Batteries—Ring, Eller, Bresser and Wingo; Rudolph, McQuillen, Oeschger and O'Neill. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

DOAK PITCHES ONE-HIT GAME

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—W. L. Doak of St. Louis pitched a one-hit game yesterday and St. Louis won, 5 to 1. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 1—0 10 0
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 1 1

Batteries—Doak and Clemons; Hubbell, Bettis and Wheat. Umpires—Klem and Ensle.

WHITE SOX WIN—GAME AT CLEVELAND IS OFF

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	69	.657
Chicago	68	.624
New York	68	.618
St. Louis	52	.500
Washington	46	.451
Boston	46	.447
Detroit	40	.388
Philadelphia	32	.302

RESULTS TUESDAY

Chicago 4, Washington 3 (10 innings). St. Louis 6, Boston 4.

New York vs. Cleveland (postponed). Philadelphia vs. Detroit (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

New York at Cleveland (two games). Washington at Chicago. Boston at St. Louis. Philadelphia at Detroit (two games).

CHICAGO IN THE TENTH

CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago defeated Washington in 10 innings yesterday, 4 to 3. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1—4 12 1
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 3—3 8 2

Batteries—Faber and Schalk; Astoa and Garry. Umpires—Morarity and Hildebrand.

BROWNS DEFEAT RED SOX

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—St. Louis defeated Boston yesterday, 6 to 4. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis 1 0 2 0 0 2 0 X—6 12 2
Boston 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 4—8 2

Batteries—Lynch and Severeid; Bush, Karr and Walters. Umpires—Nallin and Connelly.

MICHIGAN NINE HAS SPLENDID RECORD

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—Winners of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association baseball championship for the third consecutive season, the University of Michigan nine this year is ranked among the strongest collegiate teams in the country. The Wolverines stood head and shoulders above the other teams in the middle west and Coach C. L. Lundgren's aggregation showed, in the California series, that it was the equal, if not the superior, of any team in the United States.

Michigan won two out of the three games played with the Pacific Coast champions, although the Californians won two-thirds of their games against the strongest teams along the Atlantic seaboard.

Michigan's record for the last three years has been unique in the records of middle western baseball. In 1918 the Wolverines won all but one game played with Conference opponents. Last season they won every "Big Ten" game. This season Michigan won nine out of ten Conference games.

This gives Coach Lundgren's men a record of but two Conference games lost in the three years since the Wolverines returned to the western fold.

RISLEY WINS FINAL

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Pennsylvania—J. W. Platt of North Hills Mills defeated at the hands of Maurice Risley of Atlantic City, New Jersey, in the final round of the Shawnee County Club invitation golf tournament Saturday.

UNITED STATES TEAM HAS TRIALS

Participants in the Coming Big Olympic Events Will Be Determined by Present Workouts

ANTWERP, Belgium (Tuesday)—United States track athletes faced their first real test in the Olympic Stadium today in the trial events which were to determine the participants from that nation in the 100-meter dash, the 400-meter hurdles, and the 800-meter run. Men who came on board the Matoka and the Fredericks competed in these events.

As the opening day of the Olympic Games approaches, the stadium track and field are becoming crowded. The Swedish athletic team was expected to arrive today. More than 175 newspaper men have applied for places in the press box, and every train and boat to this city brings throngs of visitors.

The cycling events have so far failed to draw a large attendance. The semi-finals and finals in the relay bicycling races were run today, followed by the great velodrome race of 50 kilometers. Foreign entrants in Thursday's road race expect slow time because a large part of the route is over rough cobble stones. The highways to be covered by the riders pass through innumerable small villages, where the highways are very poor.

European cyclists yesterday captured the honors in the first bicycle events of the Olympic meet. In the 4000-meters relay race the United States riders were eliminated in the preliminary heats by the Belgian team and the Canadians by the South African team. Peters, who is the Dutch cycling champion, took the 1000-meters in the slow time of 1m. 42.5s. Johnson and Ryan, both of England, were respectively second and third. These three were the only riders in the final.

Regular practice was had by the United States track team in the stadium yesterday afternoon. Only routine work was carried on. All members of the overseas team are allowed an hour's leave to see the sights in the town after the evening meal. They must report back at 9:30.

SIX SWIMMERS NAMED

ANTWERP, Belgium (Tuesday)—Trials held yesterday to select the personnel of the United States relay team for the Olympic Games swimming competition resulted in the naming of six entrants, the final four to be chosen the day of the race. Those selected were: Norman Ross, Illinois Athletic Club; W. W. Harris, Jr., Honolulu; Perry McGillivray, Illinois Athletic Club; D. P. Kahanomoku, Honolulu; Kealoha, Honolulu, and F. K. Kahale, Waikiki, Honolulu, and F. K. Kahale, Waikiki.

The racing and diving practice of the United States swimmers of both sexes in the Natatorium this afternoon was watched with keen interest by the Australian and Belgian entrants.

The track athletes from the United States trained late in the afternoon, while a few of the weight men practiced with the Canadians this morning. The runners were ordered to train outside the edge of the Stadium track, while the pole course was being brushed and rolled owing to complaints that it was in bad condition.

IRELAND DEFEATS ENGLAND AT TENNIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—By 10 matches to 5, Ireland beat England in an international lawn tennis tournament at Wilton Place, Dublin, July 12 and 13. A fairly strong English side had been chosen but the defection of both A. E. Beamish and Major Dudley impaired their prospects very considerably, and on the first evening the home side left off in a very strong position, leading in the singles by 4 matches to 2.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, August 9, 1920.

It was my privilege to know William Marion Reedy, or Billy Reedy, as his friends called him. Last year he dwelt in New York for three months. It was not a holiday: it was to imbue himself with the spirit of the times of the Empire City—her thought, her politics, her art, her literature. All day he sat like any clerk in a room which his friend, Mitchell Kennerley, was delighted to lend him, adjoining his office, and there he would produce, on an average, 5000 words a day for the weekly journal of which he was Editor and Proprietor—Reedy's Mirror of St. Louis. His evenings he loved to spend with his friends. Reedy was a direct and brilliant conversationalist: his talk—racy, vivid, rushing from his well-stored mind, would have delighted William Ernest Henley. There was much in common between the two men. Each was a great influence in literature, each discovered young poets and young writers of their day. Each printed and encouraged them. Reedy, as an Editor, was the Henley of America.

After knowing Reedy, I, of course, became a reader of Reedy's Mirror. If there is a better weekly general paper in America I have not yet met it. Two-thirds of it was written by Reedy, and although of course one did not always agree with him, one always had an immense respect for his honest, forthright, balanced viewpoint. His honesty and fearlessness informed all the paper. Reedy's Mirror under Reedy was as much a unit as "Truth" under Labouchere, or The World under Yates. No wonder St. Louis is proud of him. He gave that city a distinction throughout America, and in London, too.

To me he was doubly interesting as he was the first Westerner with a universal mind that I met—a rare type. He acquired culture as a mechanic acquired knowledge of the parts of an automobile engine. From Ibsen to Synge, from Browning to Rupert Brooke, from Darwin to Einstein, from Nietzsche to Santayana, he caught at them in turn, resolved them, mixed them with humane and rollicking analysis and added the product to his mental store. From all he culled; all helped, but did not change him; he remained a stalwart Westerner. Nothing submerged him; he rode like a buoy (he was Chestertonian in body) on the many waves of man's intellectual experiences, keeping his head cool and erect, helping others toward the literary harbor and writing yearly his two million or so of words. He was a doer, not a dreamer: he had no desire for literary fame. One book only stands to his name, due to the pertinacity of his friend, Elbert Hubbard.

After spending a week-end with A Reedy's book, I read by way of change Ford Madox Hueffer's second installment of *Memories in The Dial*, under the heading "Thus To Revisit." The contrast is amusing. Reedy is dogged for the thing said, Hueffer for a new way of saying it. I grow dizzy listening how Hueffer tried, through the agency of Henry James, H. G. Wells, and Conrad, to find the mot juste, the tinsling sentence, and the proper presentation of a plot. Yet when Hueffer is off his guard he can make a simple statement beautifully—as thus: "The trouble, however, with us was this: we could not get our prose keyed down enough. We wanted to write, I suppose, as only Mr. W. H. Hudson writes—as simply as the grass grows." Reedy never thought anything about keying down his prose. He just wrote to express his thoughts with a running pen—as thus: "The United States is needed in the League as a balance wheel," which is from one of his last articles. The essay by him in Reedy's Mirror for July 29th called "Our Tuna" is one of the best he ever wrote. It shows all his gusto of style, and directness of observation.

THOSE who read the literary reviews, the important ones, and those published "every little while" are astonished, and also a little amused at the mazes of modern poets, and at the seriousness with which they review one another. It is said that this is the only way most of them can earn a living. Mr. A. B. Walkley in the London Times chaffs them in his patent, allusive style, and hints that he finds some difficulty in reading their efforts. So sometimes do I. Reading is tollsome when manner not matter is the object. When a poet says something definite and to the point I am with him, as in the poem by John W. Low, published in *The Evening Sun*:

FARMER COOLIDGE

By John W. Low

He isn't much on evening clothes,
He'd much prefer a pair
Of overalls; but when it comes
To sawing wood—he's there.

He doesn't dance; in fact, his feet
Weren't built to tread on air;
But when it comes to walking far,
On solid ground—he's there.

He doesn't talk a lot; I guess
You'd never hear him swear;
But when it comes to calling down
A striking mob—he's there.

He isn't handsome, but his eyes
Look true and straight and square,
And when HE sees a vision, you
Can bet your life—it's there!

WILLIAM J. LOCKE has a brief but pointed article in the August Atlantic—no, it is a wall, not an article. Evidently his mind is still burdened with the war, but publishers and editors say to him, "No more war." Hence his wall. I am afraid the publishers are right. And yet of the three most popular books in the United States according to the Bookman's latest list, two deal with the war. They are "Now It Can Be Told" by Philip

Gibbs, and "The Economic Consequences of the Peace" by J. M. Keynes.

I HAVE been favored with a list of the books sold up till the third week of July from the "Bookshop on Wheels," which has been sent on a tour through New England by Miss Bertha Mahoney, a Boston bookseller. According to eye-witnesses the Traveling Book Van makes as much stir in a village as a modest circus. "We usually drive through the main street slowly, honking, so that by the time we have stationed ourselves at the appointed place people are already arriving, ready to clamber aboard." The list before me, which deals only with the beginning of the tour, gives a sale of over three hundred volumes. As was to be expected books dealing with the locality sell best. Thus six copies of Mr. Lincoln's "The Portugee" have been sold, and five of "Shavings." Of Christopher Morley's "Parnassus on Wheels" nine copies were sold. That is right, as this book started the "Bookshop on Wheels." Summer visitors are not deep readers, but it is pleasant to learn that there were people who wanted Meredith's "Egoist" and Kipling's "Poems." W. H. Hudson, Dunstan, and Lucas's "Open Road." I wonder who carried away under his arm "The Casting Away of Mrs. Leeks and Mrs. Aleshine" and the "Life of Mrs. Gladstone."

M. R. H. G. WELLS is to visit America in the autumn, about the time that his "Outline of History" is published on this side. The Tribune calls him "the most interesting man in present-day England." That is so; but he is not the most oratorical speaker. I wonder how he will acquit himself in the land of William Jennings Bryan.

THERE must be some naughty "would-be celebrities" in the world. Else the following advertisement that appeared in the London Times would be impossible:

"A Literary Ghost" will dispose of novel to would-be celebrity for publication under own name."

To Short Statements I have added the following:

"One enters the career of letters as an enthusiastic and confident novice who believes the only difficulty to be that of finding the exact artistic expression of what one thinks. But one discovers, little by little, that the greatest difficulty is to wish to say what one thinks—still more, to dare to think it." (Romain Rolland in *The Dial*.)

AMONG the new books I should like to read are:

"This Simian World." By Clarence Day Jr.

Because it is short, and witty, and the kind of book a man writes because he has to write it.

"Mexico in Revolution." By V. Blasco Ibáñez.

Because Ibáñez is a subtle and amused observer, and judges movements by the character of the men who control them.

"The Lure of the Map." By W. E. James.

Because of the title! What better title for Travel Papers than "The Lure of the Map?" Q. R.

A CRITICAL STUDY

Seneca. By Francis Holland. London: Longman Green & Co.

This scholarly biography of the most brilliant figure of his time, philosopher, statesman, dramatist, was originally intended as an introductory study to Mr. Holland's own translation of Seneca's letters, but, as the letters are for some reason withheld by the translator, we are obliged to remain satisfied by this excellent critical study of the author.

Mr. Holland, perhaps rightly, deals very slightly with Seneca's tragedies, some eight of which have survived, although they were not without a direct formative influence upon the early English tragic drama, and devotes his pen to Seneca, the stoic philosopher, and to Seneca the statesman.

The Rome of the first century of our era lives again in his paper and a very difficult and troublous Rome it was for an honest man to steer his barque in. The tyranny of despotism was never more ruthlessly exercised than by the successors of Augustus, in whose reign Seneca had the misfortune to live. Banished for eight years to Corsica by Claudius, he was recalled by Agrippina, the mother of the youthful Nero, to have the doubtful privilege of becoming tutor to her son, then 11 years of age. His own wish was to settle in Athens to pursue the study of philosophy, but Nero was sweet and the return from exile was not too dearly paid for. But he soon perceived how cruel and profigate was the disposition of his charge and persuaded himself that he might be instrumental in mollifying it.

When, eight years later, Nero succeeded to the imperial throne, Seneca became his chief minister of affairs, and wrote his speeches to the senate and all his dispatches, thus gaining for him a reputation both for eloquence and for wisdom. In the first five years of his reign, Nero abandoned himself to pleasures and refrained from interfering with affairs of state to the great advantage of the empire.

Whether Seneca lived up to his own ideal is a question that has been much debated. He was a courtier as well as a statesman, and had to condone many things which to him must have appeared abhorrent. In his treatise De Beneficiis, he makes a sort of apology when he says, "If a man has received favors from a tyrant he ought to repay him with what benefits he can, so long as he can do it without injury to others." Mr. Howards' study is both just and illuminating and predisposes one to the view that Seneca's position was insupportably difficult to maintain on a high level.

ABOOK OF THE WEEK

Life of Lord Kitchener. By Sir George Arthur. 3 volumes. London: Macmillan & Co. £2 12s. 6d.

Disclaiming to be a biographer of experience, Sir George Arthur has succeeded in accomplishing a difficult task, producing a book of wide interest, readable and well constructed. He has considered the reader to a greater extent than many more experienced writers; his style is clear, his method not too laudatory. The division of the book into short chapters, each dealing with a subject or period, is especially commendable. Whether this is to be the definite biography of Kitchener or not time will decide, but it is difficult to see what could be written. The first two volumes deal with Kitchener's life up to 1914, when he became Minister of War. The remaining volume is devoted entirely to his activities during the recent war. It is, as yet, too early to pronounce upon this later period. For this reason the first two volumes of the biography will be chiefly noticed here.

Kitchener was educated entirely at home and showed no promise in his early youth. He was, however, industrious, and succeeded in passing into Woolwich and in obtaining a commission in the Royal Engineers at the age of 21. Shortly afterward he was appointed to the Palestine Survey, and again later to the survey in Cyprus. It was not until the year 1882 that he joined the Egyptian Army, and thus began a career of much more active soldiering.

It has always been considered that a public school, and, later, a regimental training were essentials for a successful military career. Kitchener had neither of these advantages, if advantages they be, and, up to this time, he had had no military experience whatever. On the other hand, he had, no doubt, developed a strong sense of individuality and responsibility, a tendency to self-dependence, and a special capacity for organizing such small expeditions as are required in survey work. He had learned the idiosyncrasies of native character and thus gained valuable experience in the art of administrating native provinces. Such experience, together with the strength which was his by nature stood him in good stead, enabling him to undertake affairs which a more highly trained officer might well have feared.

II

During the next 16 years Kitchener served in Egypt. He saw the suppression of the rebellion under Arabi Pasha, the occupation of Egypt, and the expedition up the Nile into the Sudan when Gordon was at Khartoum. He experienced all the bitterness of the failure to rescue Gordon from the hands of the Mahdi, and he experienced also the happiness of being the chosen instrument for the final deliverance of the Sudanese people from the hands of a despotic madman.

But for the greater part of this period of 16 years, Kitchener was employed in extra regimental work, surveying, collecting information, dealing with Arab chiefs, arranging transport, and carrying out all the multifarious duties which appertain to a military staff. In 1892 he became sirdar of the Egyptian Army. These activities are all interestingly presented in Sir George Arthur's volumes.

It was one of the peculiarities of Kitchener's career that opportunity fell to him. He did not make them. He had always his wishes and desires, but was never at pains to take even the most ordinary steps to accomplish them. He seemed to fall quite naturally into the position to which he was best suited. Certainly, although one of those who develops slowly, he was now a man of very ripe experience. Probably there was no other of his contemporaries who had a wider outlook, a more intimate knowledge of Egyptian character, a greater practical acquaintance with the country in which he was now called upon to put his ability to use. He knew that Mahdist would have to be suppressed before there could be any security for Egypt. He knew exactly what means there would be in his hand for the suppression; and he now, with infinite care and with unfrazing patience, began to forge the weapon and shape it to his purpose. The Egyptian soldiers were notoriously bad. They must be trained. English officers of experience must be selected to train them. Sudanese regiments must be raised, and the total force, by treaty, must not exceed 18,000 men. A railway was to be built; a river force to be formed and maintained. From 1892 to 1898 Kitchener labored at these plans, in which he had practically a free hand; and the decisive result of his great victory at Omdurman was due, not to any military skill in the battle, but to the painstaking preparations which had been made to insure success. His name was now made, and must be, and always will be, connected with Egypt, the land of his choice. It was in Egypt that Kitchener secured the confidence of the British people, and from Egypt he took his life was a great example.

V

That which stands out in the character of Lord Kitchener as shown in Sir George Arthur's biography, is its extreme simplicity. Perhaps it is this which accounts partly for the outstanding mark which he made in the world. Men are ordinarily complex, and therefore unable to understand a simple character. They cannot comprehend a man whose life is wrapped up in an uncompromising sense of duty. They expect to find some sort of outlet somewhere, and, failing to find it, are inclined to credit the man with an element of mystery. Kitchener was certainly a man apart. He had not the usual training of a soldier, he disliked ceremony, and, although far from being unsociable, he was not fond of society. He played no games and he had no use for a club, nor could he tolerate anything which tended to loose or profane talk. He was in a sense religious, but his religion, although tolerant, as must needs be in one who served so long in the East, was rather formal. As a soldier he had neither the wide outlook of a Cromwell, the cleverness of a Marlborough, nor the sympathetic touch of a Nelson. His success, whether in the field or in the more congenial work of administration, was always due to steady concentration of purpose. His aim was single; his work always in a straight line, never diverging. Because of his singleness and great simplicity he was unable to express himself either in speech or in writing. None could write more clearly than he, or state more definitely his opinion. But this was not an expression of himself. To understand him, it is necessary to view his actions. His style in writing was terse, never forcible, but always restrained. His life was really one long devotion to duty. He had little leisure and indulged in none of the ordinary pleasures with which the average man thinks to amuse himself. He loved a garden and was pleased if he could collect genuine works of art; but with him there was always the ruling passion to serve his King, the country, and the people committed to his charge, and he will be remembered for all time as the benefactor of the Egyptian people, and the organizer of British success in the great war.

Whether Seneca lived up to his own ideal is a question that has been much debated. He was a courtier as well as a statesman, and had to condone many things which to him must have appeared abhorrent. In his treatise De Beneficiis, he makes a sort of apology when he says, "If a man has received favors from a tyrant he ought to repay him with what benefits he can, so long as he can do it without injury to others." Mr. Howards' study is both just and illuminating and predisposes one to the view that Seneca's position was insupportably difficult to maintain on a high level.

In South Africa broke out. He was called upon to act as chief of staff to Lord Roberts, where an entirely new set of duties fell to his lot. Here, he was often left to undertake operations which he had not himself initiated, as at Paardeberg. His decision to force an immediate attack on Cronje's laager may have been injudicious, but his failure to bring off a decision on that occasion was the natural consequence of the enviable position in which he was placed. He was one of those who must prepare his own plans, and be required time in which to prepare them, as Sir George Arthur shows in his account of the experience.

After the fall of Pretoria in 1900 he was left alone to finish a war which Lord Roberts thought was ended, but which was really only begun. Kitchener then had to devise an entirely new system of warfare for which there was no antecedent example in history. The guerrilla method of Boer warfare dragged on until 1902. Whether any better method of meeting these new conditions than that of dividing the country up into sections by lines of blockhouses, and then instituting great "drives," could have been devised is a matter of opinion. That it was wasteful of men and possible of execution only by a people with almost unlimited resources will not be denied.

But Kitchener came through it all with an enhanced reputation. For a long time he had wished for the Indian Command, a post which had always been reserved for a man of wide experience in India. But Kitchener could now pick and choose, and as soon as he was appointed commander-in-chief he set to work steadily to acquire knowledge of Indian Government. He was not slow to learn. An extended tour of the frontiers was his first step. Then he undertook an entire reorganization of commands, with the result that in 1914 and 1915 complete divisions were sent from India at short notice to France, Egypt, East Africa, and Mesopotamia, a feat which would have been previously impossible. He fought hard against the strange system of dual control under which army organization in India was vested partly in the commander-in-chief and partly in the military member of council. He had many a hard tussle with the then Secretary of State upon this, and upon financial matters in which he fought for efficiency as the best form of economy. He improved the condition of the soldier in India, both English and native, and in his five years' tenure of the Indian Command was so successful that his time of office was increased to seven years. It was then proposed that he should succeed Lord Curzon as Viceroy, but such an innovation as the appointment of a military man to this high post was resisted.

Then he went back to Egypt, where he remained until the beginning of the war in 1914, when he was called by popular acclamation to assume the position of War Secretary. His strenuous work during the next three years until the fatal 5th of June, when he went down with the Hampshire, is fresh in memory and needs not now to be recalled, but the cause of the influence which he exercised over the minds of people in all countries may be inferred into it only because his life was a great example.

The original documents quoted by Mr. Burgess on all those points reinforce the historical value of his work and he gives a clear account of all the large aspects of the movement which was destined to have such important results. But the book has other claims on our attention; it is no mere restatement of accepted facts: it breaks new ground on many little points. Mr. Burgess has been able to identify the home and percentage of his subject as well as to throw new light on many important names in the Pilgrim Father movement. Valuable appendices furnish facts illustrating the history of Sturton and throw light on disputed points of history, and there is a chronological table of Robinson's writings, 12 illustrations, and a fairly good index—altogether an indispensable work of reference for those who study Puritanism and the origins of American settlements.

It was, of course, inevitable that he should become, during the war, an officer—a major—in the army. His love of the outdoors has always been too genuine for him, when America entered the war, to have stayed out of the adventure himself. In his own modest way, he is as much of an outdoors man to win the admiration of the youth of the country as Colonel Roosevelt. Like Colonel Roosevelt, he explored Africa and then wrote of his experiences. After all, he remains, however, essentially a Californian—not a native son, for he went west originally from Michigan, after being graduated from the University of Michigan—but one who has perhaps appreciated the high Sierras the more because he had previously been an outsider.

His volume called "The Forty-Niners, a Chronicle of the California Trail and El Dorado," in "The Chronicles of America Series," published by the Yale University Press, is an excellent example of the cheerful range of his style. After a reading of Bret Harte's "Hart photo-plays, one would do well to consider this animated chronicle. If one wishes, one can even explore the library further with the aid of the bibliographical note at the end of the book. It is all a very pleasant piece of work, as Stewart Edward White is a pleasant sort of a fellow. Obviously he was just the one to do this particular volume for the series.

The book is a mosaic of quotations from earlier books, magazine articles, and pamphlets, all of them written in the same fluent language that seems so easy for the journalist who is treating of big subjects. Between the introduction by Madison Grant, chairman of the New York Zoological Society, and the closing quotation from Kipling's poem, "The Heritage," there are three picturesquely named "parts," each of several chapters just as striking in their captions. Three curiously colored maps are inserted to make the whole argument of the author clearer to the eye; and there are frequent footnotes as well as a good index. In other words, the volume has all the familiar marks that indicate the more highly popularized sort of scholarship of America today. As it stands, it is, however, a readable discussion of an important subject.

posting up the simple words "Kitchener wants you." When a new edition is asked for the publishers would be well advised if they added marginal notes of the dates referred to on each page.

NEW MATERIAL ABOUT THE PILGRIMS

John Robinson: The Pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers: A Study of His Life and Times. By Walter H. Burgess, B. A. London: Williams & Norgate. 12s. 6d.

At a time when the English-speaking nations of two continents are celebrating the centenary of the Mayflower there is no need to emphasize the great importance of this book. Very few men had so signal an influence on the founders of America as John Robinson; and in Mr. Burgess' excellent biography we have a great deal of opportune new matter which must be considered in estimating the true nature and the character of the pioneers. Mr. Burgess alludes in his foreword to a recent suggestion that it was their own intolerance which first drove the Pilgrims to Holland; the book should effectively prove the contrary. As Robinson himself wrote:

THE HOME FORUM

August Is Laughing

West wind, blow from your prairie nest,
Blow from the mountains, blow from the west.
The sail is idle, the sailor too;
O! wind of the west, we wait for you.
Blow, blow!
I have wood you so,
But never a favor you bestow.
You rock your cradle the hills between,
But soon to notice my white lateen.

August is laughing across the sky,
Laughing while paddle, canoe and I drift, drift.
Where the hills uplift
On either side of the current swift.
The river rolls in its rocky bed;
My paddle is plying its way ahead;
Dip, dip.
While the waters slip
In foam as over their breast we slip.

And forward for the rapids roar,
Fretting their margin for evermore.
Dash, dash.
With a mighty crash,
They seethe, and boil, and bound, and splash.

Be strong, O paddle! be brave, canoe!
The reckless waves you must plunge into.

Reel reel
On your trembling keel,

But never a fear my craft will feel.

We've raced the rapid, we're far ahead!

The river slips through its silent bed,
Sway, sway.

As bubbles spray
And fall in tinkling tunes away.

Up and on the hills against the sky,
A fir tree rocking its lullaby.

Swings, swings,
Its emerald wings.

Swelling the song that my paddle sings.

—From "An Anthology of Songs and Chants from the Indians of North America," edited by George W. Cronyn.

Cloud Shadows on the Moor

Cloud shadows sweep over the Moor with wings that are gray or nearly black, blue or violet-purple, according to the seasons and quality of air and sunshine. On stormy days the case is altered and out of the gloom there break beams to fly over the darkness of earth, like golden birds. The shadow and shaft of light both serve to bring out detail in the wilderness; and while today passages of shade reveal the ingenuity of heath and stone, or fling up the outline of a hill among others lost in light, tomorrow a sun-flash is apter to do these things and paint pictures set in cloudy frames.—From "A Shadow Passes," by Eden Phillpotts.

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FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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Leaving All for Christ

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FREQUENTLY the individual who desires to follow the Christ as revealed in Christian Science, is troubled by the knowledge that he must give up all for Christ. Reading Jesus' plain statement, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me," and mindful that Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures" states unequivocally that, "we are not Christian Scientists until we leave all for Christ" (p. 192), the student looks around for that which he must leave. He may wonder whether he ought to leave his present pursuit, the business of law, painting, or clerking, in which he may be engaged, and go out to "find his life."

If the individual has already forsaken all for art, that is, if he has achieved or is about to achieve a long-cherished aim, sought through years of toil, sacrifice, and singleness of purpose, this suggestion is apt to come with tormenting insistence, because the artist has learned something of the meaning of sacrifice, and of what devotion to an ideal demands. He sees his work standing between him and his God, and fears that in finding God, or Principle, he must lose all he has hitherto striven for. This line of thinking seems to be very holy, but is as subtle as it is dangerous. To give up one's legitimate work in the belief that it separates one from God is merely to substitute one form of idolatry for another. It is always easier to move than to obey the counsel, "Be still, and know that I am God."

Then, to interpret Christ Jesus' command to "follow me" as a command to leave one activity to engage in another because the second is thought to be more directly the "Father's business," is to misunderstand the "me," the Christ. This lack of understanding of the Christ is based on the denial of the ever-presence of God and His idea. It would make infinite Mind, who in His infinite selfhood expresses all true activity, finite and limited. It was just this fallacy that led to the pilgrimages of the Middle Ages, that sought in asceticism, monasticism, and finally in autocratic orthodoxy to fetter Principle with human opinion, and substitute motion and organization for real thinking. So, before one can forsake all for Christ, he must be very clear as to what the Christ is. Mrs. Eddy says on page 332 of Science and Health, "Christ is the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness. The Christ is incorporeal, spiritual,—yea, the divine image and likeness, dispelling the illusions of the senses; the Way, the Truth, and the Life, healing the sick and casting out evils, destroying sin, disease, and death."

Then, since the Christ is the true idea, the pure reflection of Mind, the presence of which predicates the absence of any so-called consciousness of evil, what one leaves is wrong thinking. This is all that one can leave. Then one leaves all for Christ when he leaves his human sense of things, his false beliefs, those cherished and those dreaded, for the divine consciousness that acknowledges and proves that God's power is the only power there is. What one really leaves is the belief in the reality of matter, of sin, disease, and death. This belief permeates every phase of material living. To run away from one's present pursuit is, of course, to acknowledge the reality of error. Rather, one must evangelize his living, and prove that right there is the risen Christ in the rolling away of all seeming obstacles to harmonious, right accomplishment.

The artist, then, sees his problem in a different light. He still sees that he cannot love his sense of painting or sculpture more than he loves God, or Principle. But he sees just as clearly that he cannot look upon his art as outside the kingdom of righteousness, as being a pursuit that leads away from Mind. God's knowledge, being infinite in its scope, includes all the art, or beauty, there is, and the artist must find that his work is "God with us." So he thinks not less of his work, but very much more. He prays to discern it with the pure eye of Spirit, as Mrs. Eddy explains on page 14 of Science and Health: "Entirely separate from the belief and dream of material living, is the Life divine, revealing spiritual understanding and the consciousness of man's dominion over the whole earth. This understanding casts out error and heals the sick, and with it you can speak 'as one having authority.'"

The renunciation then, is wholly mental. It requires steady effort on the part of the individual, steady knowing that there is only one Mind. The human sense of personal ownership, personal talent and power, personal opinions, superstitions, physiology, psychology, limiting mortal laws, together with "every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God" must be brought "into captivity," destroyed through the understanding of the divine consciousness.

To prove spiritual law as supreme over mortal law in daily living, to repudiate suppositional mental suggestions of the power of evil and discord, to refuse to prophesy for oneself or others, aught but the happy experience of harmony and

good, is to begin to leave all human thinking for Christ.

Now the Christ, being "God with us," heals. One word of Truth can be no more healing than another. A man's business, rightly followed, must prove God's power and so make the world better for its activity. One cannot do more than prove the power of Principle. Neither can one less. One is a practitioner of Christian Science wherever he is, and he cannot get away from doing healing work if he is a Christian Scientist. The first step one has to take is to leave all for Christ, overcome his false beliefs, where he is. This may mean that he must demonstrate his God-given dominion over his present business, prove it by steadfastly, unflinchingly overcoming claims of inability, lack of time, strength, money—whatever may seem to hold him from true success. Whenever it is right and for the greatest good of all for him to do other work, his adherence to Principle will lead him to his right place. He will be ready for it, happy at it, entirely adequate in it, because he has been "faithful over a few things."

But climbing walls and hurdles and squeezing between the close tight hexes, brought us only to more walls, above which, as above the oak woods from a distance, rose the inaccessible battlemented tower. And a small shepherdess, in a flapping Leghorn hat, herding black and white baby pigs in a neighboring stubble-field under the olives, was no more able than we to break the spell of the Hermitage. A miracle of spring!

Dream-like, I hear the sunny hum Of swarming bees, low voices come, Familiar, close, and dear; I hardly know if I am there, Or, shutting out the noisy air, Those birds are singing here! A child whose laughter-lighted face Breaks from some happy door, a-chase For new-winged butterflies; The wind, how merrily, takes his hair!— Sing, birds, and keep him ever there With world-forgetting eyes!

The Peach Blossoms

I was a gentle gift to send.

This thought in blossoms from a friend:

Within my city room I seem to breathe the country air...

O, beautiful the welcome sight!

(Flushing my paper as I write,

My words seem blossoming!) The lovely lighted snow that falls Rosy around the cottage walls,

A miracle of spring!

Dream-like, I hear the sunny hum Of swarming bees, low voices come,

Familiar, close, and dear;

I hardly know if I am there,

Or, shutting out the noisy air,

Those birds are singing here!

A child whose laughter-lighted face Breaks from some happy door, a-chase For new-winged butterflies;

The wind, how merrily, takes his hair!—

Sing, birds, and keep him ever there With world-forgetting eyes!

—John James Pratt. (From "Land-

marks and Other Poems.")

upon the rocky wall, as these adven-

turous and cliff-loving trees had found congenial to their nature. The oppo-

site or northern bank of the river had an equal elevation, and jutted forward so near to the other as to leave be-

tween them a cleft, which suggested the idea of some sudden abruption of

the earth in those early paroxysms

that geologists have deemed necessary

to account for some of the features of

our continent. Below was heard the ceaseless prattle of the waters, as they ran over and amongst the rocks which

probably constituted the debris formed

in the convulsion that opened this

chasm. It was along through this obscure dell that the road, with which

my reader is acquainted, found place

between the margin of the stream and

the foot of the rocks. The general as-

pect of the country was diversified by

high knolls and broken masses of

mountain land, and the Dove Cote it-

self occupied a station sufficiently

above the surrounding district to give

it a prospect eastward of several miles

in extent. From this point the eye

might trace the valley of the Rockfish

by the abrupt hill-sides that hemmed

it in, and by the growth of sombre

owner, was plain, and adapted to a munificent rather than to an ostentatious hospitality. It was only in the library that evidence might be seen of large expense. Here the books were ranged from the floor to the ceiling, with scarcely an interval, except where a few choice paintings had found space, or the bust of some ancient worthy. One or two ponderous lounging chairs stood in the apartment, and the footstep of the visitor was dulled into the soft nap of (what, in that day, was a rare and costly luxury) a Turkey carpet.—John Pendleton Kennedy in "Horse-Robinson."

Cowper on the Ballad

To the Rev. William Unwin August 4, 1783

My dear William.—... The ballad is a species of poetry, I believe, peculiar to this country, equally adapted to the drollery and the most tragical subjects. Simplicity and ease are its proper characteristics. Our forefathers excelled in it; but we moderns have lost the art. It is observed, that we have few good English ballads, not inferior perhaps in true poetical merit to some of the very best odes that the Greek or Latin languages have to boast of. It is a sort of composition I was ever fond of, and if graver matters had not called me another way, should have addicted myself to it more than to any other. I inherit a taste for it from my father, who succeeded well in it himself, and who lived at a time when the best pieces in that way were produced. What can be prettier than Gay's ballad, or rather Swift's, Arbuthnot's, Pope's, and Gay's, in the What do ye call it—"Twas when the seas were roaring?" I have been well informed that they all contributed, and that the most celebrated association of clever fellows this country ever saw did not think it beneath them to unite their strength and abilities to the composition of a song. The success however answered to their wishes, and our puny days will never produce such another. The ballads that Bourne has translated, beautiful in themselves, are still more beautiful in his version of them, infinitely surpassing, in my judgment, all that Ovid or Tibullus have left behind them. They are quite as elegant, and far more touching and pathetic than the tenderest strokes of either.... Yours ever, W. C.—From "Letters of William Cowper," edited by E. V. Lucas.

Thoughts and Words

Think all you speak; but speak not all you think:

Thoughts are your own; your words are so no more.

—H. Delaune.



Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, Massachusetts

"The Rocky Well," from the etching by T. Abraham

A Summery Ramble in Tuscany

parenantly, undulated the dense gray plumage of the ilex

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First, the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11, 1920

EDITORIALS

A Notable Press Conference

THERE was something peculiarly fitting, at this hour of international development, in the point made by Mr. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition, in the course of his speech of greeting to the members of the Imperial Press Conference, which assembled a few days ago in Ottawa. Mr. King raised the question whether, after all, the word imperial did not apply to a state of things obtaining in the past rather than the present. The word imperial, Mr. King said, has come to denote a kind of centralization in all matters of method and organization, autocracy rather than democracy, and as such is inadequately expressive of the spirit of the several democracies that comprise the nations of the British Commonwealth. In saying this Mr. King put very concretely what has been a steadily growing sentiment amongst the British peoples of the world for several years past. It is true that Lord Burnham, who followed Mr. King, at Ottawa, made a bid for the retention of the word imperial, maintaining that whilst "they were proud of the name British," they were "not ashamed of the British Empire." Nevertheless, it is a fact that all the important speakers at the opening of the Ottawa conference were found referring to the great conglomerate of English-speaking peoples, which began to take form years ago as the British Empire, as the British Commonwealth.

There is, of course, a great and fundamental difference in the idea conveyed by the two words, and whilst the word empire may one day be rescued from the discredit into which it has fallen, the word commonwealth remains today to express exactly what the British Commonwealth actually means. It certainly expresses in a peculiarly forcible way the idea which was everywhere abroad at the great gathering in Ottawa. It was a spirit of comradeship and equality, strengthened and broadened by an evident determination to recognize a duty to the world as a whole. Thus the Duke of Devonshire, in the course of his opening speech, deprecated at once any idea that Canada welcomed delegates from the rest of the Empire with any expectation of simply "advertising Canada." They looked, he said, on the contrary, to the conference as one from which all might obtain guidance and inspiration, in dealing with the great problems with which they were faced. "I hope," he said, "the conference will awaken the spirit of breadth and toleration. It is for us to look for the solution of many problems from the broadest imperial standpoint, to know that what is best for the whole is also best for the individual and the individual countries comprising the Commonwealth of the British Empire."

Then, again, the Prime Minister, Mr. Meighen, emphasized the same idea. In many ways Mr. Meighen's speech must be accounted the most remarkable delivered at the conference, and it was so chiefly because of its simplicity. Addressing a very notable gathering, inaugurated with a show of invention and remarkable achievement in the way of transmitting news, such as has certainly never been equaled, Mr. Meighen nevertheless was able to answer his own question, "What should an editor keep in mind? in one sentence. "In my way of looking at it," he said, "there is only one motto he need bother about, and that is to tell the truth. As news you can tell the truth only once, and then it is news no longer. But editorially you reshape, restate, and reemphasize and repeat the truth forever. It has been said that a man in public office should speak the truth sparingly and with precision. That does not apply to the exalted office you hold. For a good newspaper man there is only one motto: 'The truth shall make you free.'"

Such sentiments are, indeed, worthy of all record, and they formed a very excellent foundation for Mr. Meighen's further forcible remarks, in which he dwelt upon the mission of the British Commonwealth and the obligation which all who heard him were under to hold up the end of the "white man's burden" which the British Commonwealth had undertaken to sustain.

Many things of very first importance to the newspaper world, and through that world to the greater world outside it, were discussed at Ottawa, but the British Commonwealth Press Conference of 1920 will undoubtedly go down through history as definitely signalizing the new era of the wireless message, using that term in its widest sense. From the time that the Victorian, carrying the delegates from Great Britain, left Liverpool, to the time that she docked at Sydney, Nova Scotia, the world was afforded a truly remarkable exhibition of the possibilities of wireless communication. One incident alone is worth special notice, as a very forcible illustration of the general trend. It was when the Victorian was still 1200 miles from St. Johns, Newfoundland. From that distance she spoke by wireless telephone to the signal hill above St. Johns, and announced the fact that she was about to "give a concert" to the steamship Olympic, and all ships in the vicinity which had wireless telephonic instruments installed on board. The concert was duly given and was, further messages told, greatly appreciated by passengers on board the liner mentioned and, presumably, by those on other ships scattered on all sides, hundreds of miles away. If one of the great duties of the press is the dissemination of news, the journey of the delegates to the press conference at Ottawa certainly afforded practical illustration of the extraordinary strides which have been made during the last few years in the way of direct and instantaneous communication between men and places separated by great distances.

Future of Steel

AS STEEL is regarded as the backbone of American industry, a considerable amount of attention is now being given to the iron and steel making situation. There is much conjecture and a wide difference of opinion as to the immediate future of the trade. In the midst of a period when the steel mills were almost overwhelmed with orders, and when it looked as if the steel manufacturers

would have all the business they could handle during the remainder of the year, transportation difficulties loomed up. It was most difficult to procure raw materials, and still more so to deliver the finished products of the mills. Concurrent with the freight carrying difficulties was the growing stringency of the credit situation. There has also been some falling off in the demand from automobile manufacturers.

Those representing conservative interests believe that, although business is receding and commodity prices are declining, the so-called law of supply and demand will preclude any substantial falling off in industry as a whole. The greatest handicap, apparently, is that of inadequate transportation service. For many months the railroads have not been able to keep up with the enormous shipping demands that have been made upon them. This condition has resulted in great congestion at the terminals, and has prevented the delivery of goods of all kinds from the factories producing them. Hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of all kinds of merchandise have failed to find their way to their purchasers because of a lack of transportation facilities. This situation has caused a slowing down in production in factories and mills, and has also greatly accentuated the stringent credit situation, because of much money having been tied up in undelivered goods.

When the transportation situation will be relieved is impossible to tell. The crop-moving season is almost at hand, and, as the crops are large, it will require all the equipment the railroads can spare to move them, together with other necessary freight. There is, however, a brighter side to the situation. The increased wages recently granted to the employees and the more than \$1,500,000,000 freight and passenger rate increases granted to the railroad companies by the Interstate Commerce Commission will, it is believed, be a great stimulus to effort. The additional revenues allowed the carriers will enable them to purchase much-needed equipment, put down new tracks, and generally build up their systems. This in itself should make a large demand upon the steel mills. The railroad companies have long been considered the best customers of the steel makers, but for several years they have been skimping on their equipment and roadbed and buying as little steel as possible. If the railroads are to be put in proper condition there is little doubt that the steel mills will have all the business they can well accommodate.

An International Chamber of Commerce

PARIS is making a worthy effort and a very successful effort to become one of the great world centers of trade. Not so long ago, plans were nearing completion for the erection at Passy, one of the suburbs of the French capital, of a great building which will, in the near future, house something of the nature of a permanent world's fair. Here it is hoped to have on exhibition goods from all parts of the world, and to this exhibition, it is expected, will resort buyers from all quarters.

And now Paris is to be the headquarters of an international chamber of commerce. The project was really first formulated at the international trade conference which was held last November at Atlantic City, New Jersey. At Atlantic City, however, the scheme was mainly discussed between the representatives of France and the United States, whilst in Paris, the other day, at the meeting of financial and industrial delegates which formally inaugurated the plan, five nations were represented, namely, the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Italy, and Belgium. The whole project, therefore, was placed on the widest possible basis, and the conference made it abundantly clear that it was very far from desiring to limit the membership of the new chamber to the nations represented at the conference, but that, on the contrary, other nations would be welcomed, and would be invited to form a part of the international chamber. The project is certainly conceived on the widest possible scale. According to a recent statement, a permanent institution with a central bureau, in which, eventually, it is hoped all countries will be represented, is to be created, and in this bureau will be prepared all information relating to such questions as production and the needs, in various directions, of the several states comprising the organization.

Not the least important aspect of the scheme, however, is the extent to which it will serve to bring nations together, and facilitate the friendly settlement of trade problems of an international nature as they arise. The proceedings at the Paris conference all went to show that there is a much clearer realization than perhaps ever before of the necessity for cooperation rather than competition in matters of trade. It is coming to be seen that the benefits to be derived by all from the "pooling of ideas" is incomparably greater than can be secured by the careful guarding by each of a multiplicity of "trade secrets"; hence the desire, often expressed in Paris, for more frequent meetings between men of affairs, business men, and financiers of all countries. To have a voluntary international body thoroughly representative of many nations ready to discuss, whenever necessity should arise, such important questions as finance, raw materials, shipping, unfair competition, and reconstruction, and these are some of the questions which will doubtless occupy the attention of the new chamber, is a prospect full of promise.

Picketing in a New Form

THE tendency is, speaking generally, to regard with disfavor all forms of picketing, so called. The citizen who has no more than a casual interest in the efforts of trade unionists, for instance, to induce the public to boycott a shop or industry which it is claimed is being conducted along lines unfair to Labor, is inclined to condemn the practice of picketing when it is used as a weapon. Often, no doubt, the inclination on the part of the observer who sees this method employed is to extend patronage to the alleged offending shopman or dealer, if for no other purpose than that of rebuking those who make use of means regarded as high-handed, if not actually oppressive. The old-fashioned theory, one which prevailed generally before the days of extreme class consciousness, was to permit every man to conduct his own business as he saw fit. His success was to depend, theo-

retically at least, upon the quality of service rendered and his particular methods of dealing. That was before the days of collective bargaining and stifled competition, and there are those who are willing to testify that in the matter of prices, at least, profit percentages had a way of adjusting themselves. Even in those days, however, boycotting, possibly in its least offensive form, was quietly resorted to, but the system of picketing, as it is now known, had not then been devised.

This somewhat retrospective view is interesting at the moment because of the apparent determination, in so conspicuous a spot as New York City, to employ the methods of the picketers to force marketmen and dealers in food to adopt what have been declared by agents of the public to be fair price schedules. It is proposed, in carrying out the plan, to post "sandwich men" in front of markets and stores, with placards announcing fair prices for commodities on that day. Resort to this method is urged, it is announced, because dealers in the upper end of the city are charging 20 cents a pound for tomatoes such as may be bought in some other parts of the city for 4 cents. It is pointed out that the profiteering dealers are making a net gain of some 400 per cent by their transactions.

The result of such a campaign, if it is undertaken and continued, will probably be watched with some interest everywhere. Will the admitted prejudice against such forms of interference with an established business or industry react in favor of those against whom the alleged imposition is practiced, or will actual self-interest, when the issue cannot be avoided, dictate a course of action which is at once logically apparent? It has been charged that American buyers have for months, at least, displayed a tendency to buy where prices are highest, ignoring dealers who have been willing to offer wares at reduced prices. It is no doubt a fair supposition that the average buyer who preferably pays a top price does so under the supposition that he is getting superior value, as in the case of clothing and shoes. But the New York experiment seems to offer a fair opportunity to prove or disprove the theory of thriflessness and careless buying. The housewife who buys tomatoes, for instance, will be able to judge their value, comparatively, and the inclination is to suspect that she will not willingly pay 20 cents for what she would be able to buy for 5 cents unless, indeed, she should decide to resent the means by which otherwise welcome information might be conveyed to her.

Summer on the New England Coast

TO THOSE who have known the New England coast always, and have explored it during numberless summer days and evenings, un hurriedly, from the farthest extremity of Maine to Cape Cod, from Plymouth to Provincetown, and likewise the almost matchless mountain country, every recurring expedition, even along pathways or railroad or automobile routes previously followed, reveals new beauties, discloses unexpected charms. One who knows New England's peculiar picturesqueness expects, reasonably enough, that the vacation tourist from west or south will be enthusiastic over the quaint picture which is unconsciously displayed. The inclination has been, perhaps, to think of the New England country as a small corner on a large map, a sparsely wooded and rocky patchwork border serving chiefly to obstruct what otherwise might be a fairly clear view of the Atlantic Ocean from some vantage point in the vicinity of the Great Lakes.

But it is a considerable country, all told, this New England coast country. The tourist from the west may be surprised, on a gray morning when the clouds are drifting westward, hanging low over the Berkshires, to catch the sweet tang of salt in the air. He realizes at once, of course, that it is the first greeting from the real coast country a hundred miles and more to the east. It implies a generous welcome, and brings with it an irresistible impulse to hasten on. The winding road, skirting wooded hills and plunging, by easy grades, through deep valleys and over numberless brooks and rivers, leads, sometimes by devious and somewhat confusing tangents and curves, through the quaintest of old towns and villages. The apparent "neighborliness" of these little centers, all bearing names familiar, perhaps, almost the world over, is peculiar to New England. Nowhere else, it seems, do social and industrial centers thrive in such close proximity. It is almost as though one had lifted his eyes from the advertising pages of a magazine or a nationally circulated newspaper to see, in pantomime as it were, passing in quick succession, the substantial impersonation of half a thousand familiar trade marks. It is not unlike discovering, while walking the streets of a far-off city, the familiar faces of home folk and well-known friends.

The traveler cannot feel himself a stranger in such an environment. He is at once inclined to conclude that he could, without hesitation, discuss, in terms of the people among whom he has unexpectedly found himself, their intimate industrial and social problems. The introduction has apparently been accomplished without formality. There are no really strange faces in New England.

Thus the wayfarer journeys, constantly encountering new scenes which appear strangely familiar, until towering masts, seen in the distance, tell him that the long road has at last led him to the sea. Here, indeed, is variety, and a choice of diversions and studies. This year, more than heretofore, perhaps, thought is directed to Cape Cod and the scenes of the early undertakings of the Pilgrims. But Cape Cod, despite the added interest felt in its landmarks and its quaint old cities and homes, is not greatly different now from what it was last year or the year before, or, really, from what it was half a century ago. One feels assured, too, that it will be the same next year, and throughout many years to come. Therein lies one of the absorbing attractions of Cape Cod, and in this characteristic all New England shares in no small degree.

One may sit on the rocks at Marblehead, for instance, or at Salem, and realize, intuitively, why New England does not change greatly in physical aspect from year to year or from century to century. It might be difficult to imagine just what would change it, or just why it should change, as far as peculiarity of contour is concerned. Some changes have taken place, many of them, in fact,

in the march of progressive development, and some in the social characteristics of cities and villages. But not all of these are at once apparent, and the sightseer is pleased as he scans the picture. The swiftly-running mountain streams turn mill and factory wheels unceasingly; the beacon lights on promontories and islands wink incessantly or glare unendingly through the night; the winds among the sand dunes sing sometimes a new song, but always in the familiar key which all who have ever heard them recognize, and the tide at flood ever reaches vainly to attain some higher, unexplored place on the unyielding granite ramparts, and flows at ebb, out to sea to relate, perhaps, its adventures to ambitious and sanguine waves who will try their prowess tomorrow. This is New England as the enthusiast sees it, and as he hopes others may see it, a reminder of yesterdays, a pledge of sane tomorrows.

Editorial Notes

A TRULY splendid action was that of the national commander of the American Legion, who, on behalf of the service men of that organization, a few days ago cabled the English Army and Navy representatives, Field Marshal Earl Haig and Admiral Sir David Beatty, on the anniversary of the British entry into the world war, six years ago. Not merely American soldiers, but the American people, will approve the sentiments contained in the message of the national commander, who wired: "United States forces have had the privilege of service on land and sea under British high command. The memories of the associations of those great days will never perish. They will perpetuate themselves in our hearts and thus serve to perpetuate the indissoluble friendship of the British and American peoples."

IF AUTOMOBILE drivers could make some of the laws, it is safe to say that there would very shortly be in existence in American cities a legal restriction to keep people from crossing from sidewalk to sidewalk anywhere else than at stated crossings and at right angles to the stream of traffic. People on foot do not realize how much the demands upon the skill of motorists are increased whenever a person, bent only upon getting to the other side of a street in the shortest possible time, steps unexpectedly into the midst of the traffic way, putting the responsibility upon drivers and chauffeurs to give him safe passage. There is something ludicrous about the care with which the freedom of the individual is protected in this little matter, when one considers the innumerable exactions upon vehicle drivers in the way of signs by which they are required to indicate in advance their intention in stopping, changing direction, or, in short, doing almost anything that might come as a surprise to other users of the traveled way. One might say it would be a small matter to require of all people on foot that, at least, they should cross a crowded thoroughfare only at indicated crossings, where presumably a traffic officer is on hand to prevent confusion.

WITH commendable perseverance, The New Republic has extracted from the files of a daily newspaper, covering a period of three years, and involving a thousand stories, the news of revolutionary Russia appearing therein, testing the accuracy of the dispatches by comparison with subsequent developments as they are now known. A typical example of this testing process deals with the exaggerated report of strikes taking place all over Russia in August, 1919. It proceeds as follows, alluding to a certain report: A New York paper "got it from some unidentified news service. This service got it from its representative in Copenhagen. That representative got it from 'dispatches from Helsingfors.' And those dispatches, finally, were based on 'Russian reports.' Where these 'reports' in turn had their source, there was nothing in the dispatch to indicate." Whatever may be the value of this and similar tests, it will no doubt help the enlightened newspaper reader to see the advantage of carefully noting the source of each printed dispatch, the news service involved, and the authority quoted for the news contained therein, if perchance it is real news that he is seeking.

"BERCEUSES du Chat" were first given at the Wigmore Hall, in London, the other day. This was Stravinsky pure and simple, and never had the hall resounded to such strange sounds. These curious little "cat songs" are "simply a series of sardonic poems fitted to music that has a curious effect of an elementary atmosphere, simply a succession of quaint discords." This was the description given afterward by a representative of The Daily Chronicle, who added that Stravinsky's melodies and harmonies were as "wrong" as the perspective of an early Italian picture. And so, he added, it resolves itself into a question of individual taste. To this admission has modern art reduced the critic. As for the ordinary listener, he had reached the same conclusion long ago. Nevertheless, he is not a little comforted by the admission of his learned brother.

A SOUTHERN city of the United States has, it is announced, declared war on idlers, and its police have been directed to investigate the status of every loiterer on streets, in the alleys and pool rooms, and at drink stands. Now it is very commendable to encourage activity among those who choose not to be busy, but should the campaign stop at eliminating drones from the places mentioned? Is a man an idler, for instance, only because he cannot idle in a limousine or an over-stuffed club chair? Where is the line to be drawn? Democracy is first of all impartial.

THE good wishes of all members of the Society of Women Journalists followed Miss Billington, the only woman representative from England with the delegates of the Imperial Press Conference, on her journey from Liverpool to Ottawa. During the five years of the war Miss Billington retained the office of president of the society, and it is greatly owing to her exertions and practical help that many sisters of the craft were enabled to "carry on" during a period more difficult than is often realized.